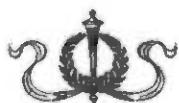


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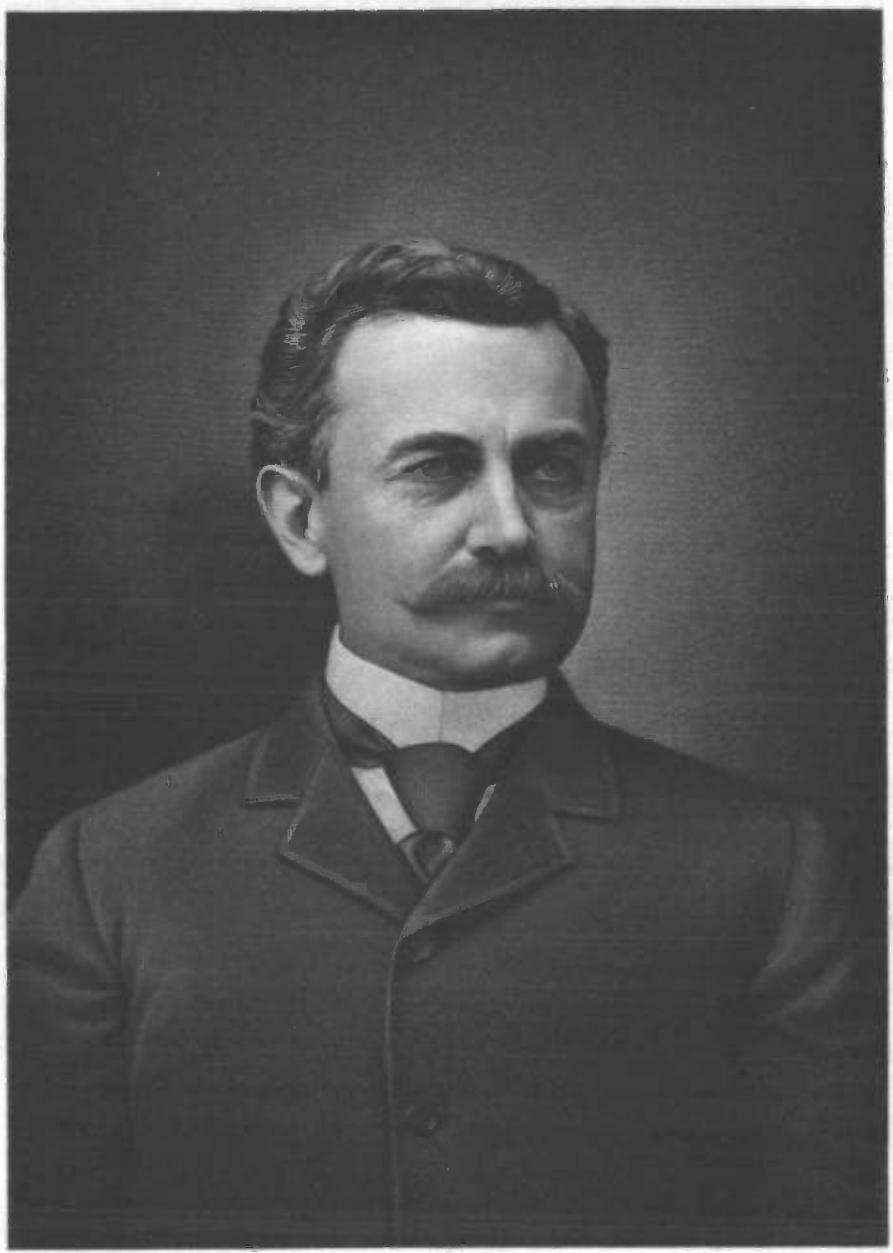
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McLaurk

William B. Clarke



IN AN ENUMERATION of those men who have been the real founders, promoters and builders of Kansas City, it is imperative that mention should be made of William B. Clarke. He contributed in substantial measure to its development, to its extensive business interests, cooperated in those movements resulting in moral progress and figured prominently in its social life. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which are uniformly accorded him and with him, success in life was reached by his sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle.

Mr. Clarke was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 15, 1848, his parents being Aaron and Caroline (Bingham) Clarke, natives of Connecticut, born in Milford and Andover, respectively. Becoming residents of Cleveland, Ohio, their son, William B. Clarke, was educated in the public and private schools of that city, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. During the greater part of his life, however, he figured in financial circles. He gained a comprehensive knowledge of the banking business in two of the largest banks in Cleveland. Desiring to engage in a similar enterprise on his own account, he removed westward in 1869, and in 1871 established a bank at Abilene, Kansas, which was then headquarters for the Texas cattle trade. It was a wild frontier town where a lawless element largely held sway and where little regard was manifest for the rules which should govern man in his relations with his fellowmen. Mr. Clarke, however, maintained a high standard of conduct, clung to his ideas concerning temperance and carried no weapons. His fearlessness and genuine worth won him respect and he succeeded in building up a prosperous banking business there. However, one year later, when Abilene ceased to be a cattle center, he went to Junction City and there organized the banking house of W. B. Clarke, which in 1886 was reorganized as the First National Bank, in which he retained financial interests until his death. In the panic of 1873 this bank was compelled to make arrangements with its creditors but its doors were never closed and within seven years from that time, Mr. Clarke had paid off all of the debts, with interest, maintaining thereby an unassailable reputation for reliability, trustworthiness and business honor.

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The sphere of his activity broadened when in 1886 he came to Kansas City as president of the Merchants National Bank and at the same time became one of the heavy stockholders of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, and was its president for a number of years. In 1888 he organized the United States Trust Company, of which he continued as president until his death, and in 1891 he organized a corporation controlling the entire output of salt at Salt Lake City. With keen insight into future possibilities he looked beyond the exigencies of the moment and labored for conditions that were to come. Throughout his business career he displayed the keenest sagacity combined with strong executive force and discrimination. He was thus seldom if ever at error in determining the value of a business situation and entered into large undertakings which were carried forward to successful completion in accordance with his well defined plans. He was one of the incorporators of the railroad connecting Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and Pedro, California, and became interested in railroad building in other states. Some of the largest mining enterprises in Colorado have had the benefit of his cooperation in their development.

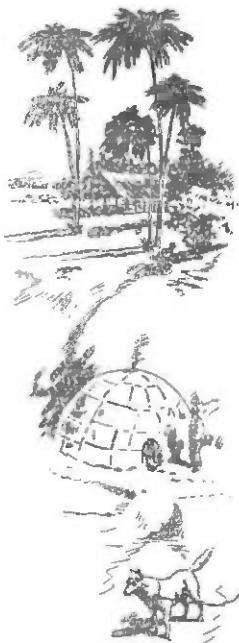
Mr. Clarke was a man of influence in social circles, in municipal affairs and in national politics. He belonged to social clubs in a number of the leading cities, and was elected president of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, having served successively as third, second and first vice president. His connections thereby contributed in substantial manner to the welfare of Kansas City. He was also at one time president of the Kansas City Club, and the Kansas City Country Club.

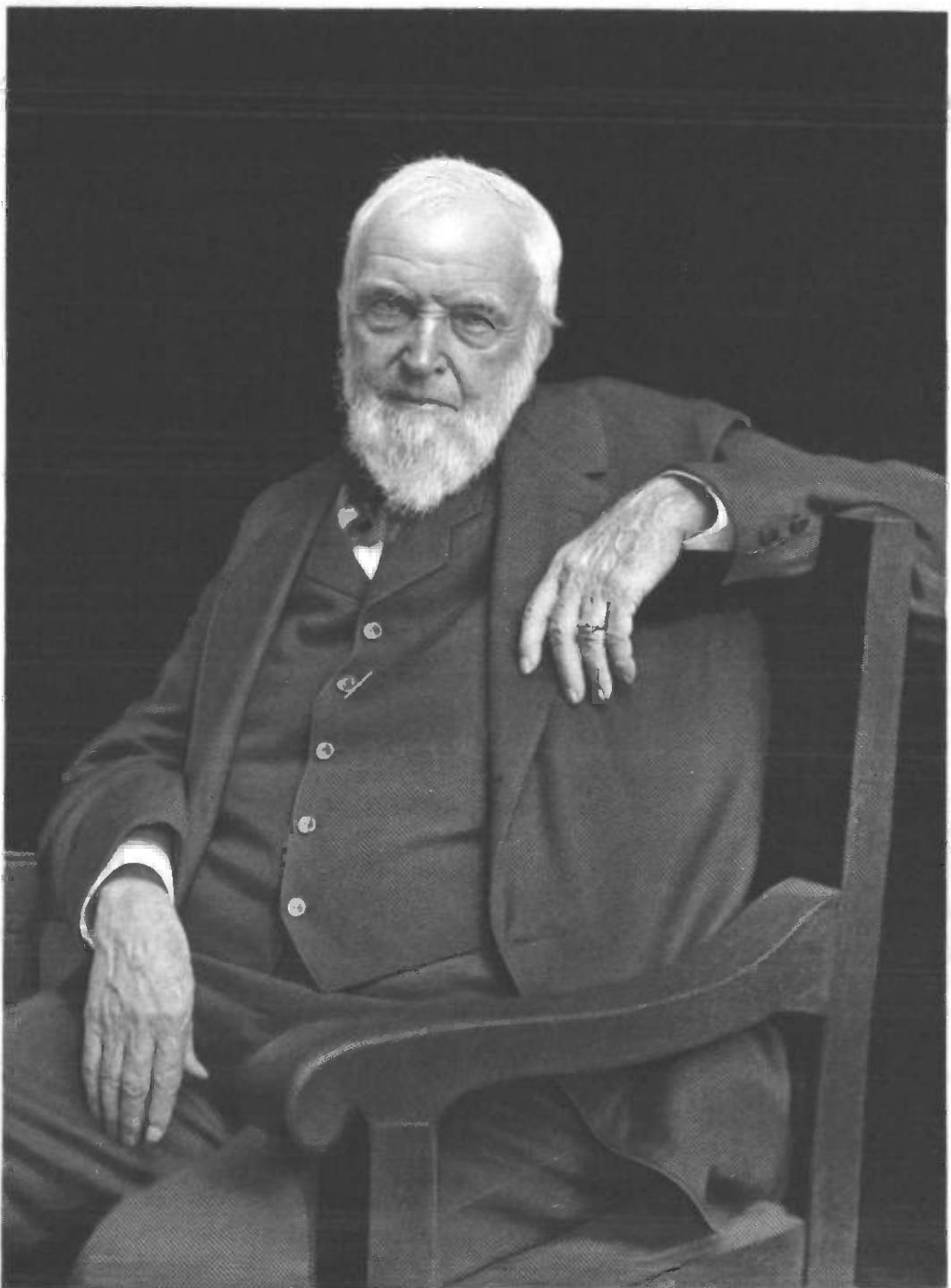
Mr. Clarke attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and also of the Kansas City Bar Association. Nor was he neglectful of the higher, holier duties of life affecting the moral development of the race. As a layman of the Protestant Episcopal church he was always prominent. He served as junior warden of Grace church for many years and was the first treasurer of the diocese of western Missouri, continuing in that office until his death. He gave of his time as well as of his means to the furtherance of many charitable and benevolent movements.

Mr. Clarke was well known in national politics and was chosen the Missouri member of the advisory committee of the national republican committee during the last three presidential campaigns, but took no active part in municipal or state politics. In 1898, when free coinage was a much discussed question, he organized the Sound Money League with a membership of over seventeen thousand.

In 1876 Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Kate E. Rockwell, of Warsaw, Illinois, and they became the parents of two sons: William Rockwell and Bertrand Rockwell, graduates of Yale and Williams College respectively.

The death of Mr. Clarke occurred February 24, 1905, at Santa Barbara, California. His life was one of intense and well directed activity. He gave inspiration to all he met. His honest, forceful, upright life won him the love and respect of everyone and his influence for good cannot be overestimated.





R.J. Van Horn

Robert Thompson Van Horn



ROBERT THOMPSON VAN HORN, journalist, soldier and statesman, was born in what is now East Mahoning, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1824, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Thompson) Van Horn. His paternal grandparents were Isaiah and Dorcas (Logan) Van Horn, of Bucks county and later of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, while his paternal grandparents were Robert and Mary (Cannon) Thompson, of Ireland. On the paternal side

he is of Dutch descent, the first representative of the family in America, Jan Cornelissen (John, the son of Cornelius), having emigrated from Hoorn, Holland, and settled at New Amsterdam (New York) in 1645. One of his descendants, Christian Barentsin Van Horn, settled at Communipaw, New Jersey, in 1711, from which branch of the family Colonel Van Horn is directly descended.

On his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his maternal grandparents having come from County Londonderry, Ireland, to America, landing at Philadelphia in 1789 and afterward removing to what is now Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

His great-grandfather, Henry Van Horn, was captain of a company of Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary army and died in the service, while his grandfather, Isaiah Van Horn, served in the same company until the end of the war.

His father, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, was a farmer by occupation and passed away in 1877. His mother, whose life span covered the years between 1788 and 1858, was a native of Ireland and did much by her influence in shaping the active virtues of her son's life. They were married in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and Robert Thompson was the fifth child and second son of the family of seven children, of whom four were sons.

Reared on the paternal farm, the educational opportunities of R. T. Van Horn were limited to a few months' attendance during the winter at a subscription school, where he learned reading, writing, arithmetic and a little geography but grammar was not then taught in schools of that section of Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice in the office of the Indiana (Pa.) Register, where he remained for four years, master-

ing the printer's trade and at the same time acquiring, through industrious reading, a generous store of information. From 1843 to 1855 he worked as a journeyman printer on newspapers in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana and at intervals edited and published a country journal. Meanwhile he varied his occupation by boating for a time on the Erie canal, steam-boating during two seasons, as he found employment, on the Ohio, Wabash and Mississippi rivers, and acting at one time as a clerk on a river steamer, deriving from the latter position the title of captain, which clung to him until his Civil war service. During that period he also studied law in the office of William Banks, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and of Hon. T. A. Plants, of Meigs county, Ohio, with whom he was engaged in legal practice for a short time and who, twenty years later, was his fellow congressman.

On July 31, 1855, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided, devoting a lifetime of strenuous and successful effort to the interests of this city. The following October he purchased the Enterprise, a small weekly paper which had been launched but a few months before and was then on the point of suspension, paying for the journal his entire cash capital of two hundred and fifty dollars and incurring a debt of like amount, of which, however, he was afterward freely discharged by the stockholders in recognition of his ability, valuable service and fidelity to local interests. On its first anniversary thereafter the paper was changed to the Kansas City Journal and in June, 1858, developed into a daily paper, and for three years after purchasing the Journal Mr. Van Horn himself performed much of the labor of type-setting and press work, as well as of editing. In his hands the Journal became the promoter of all local enterprises, advocating through its columns not only the leading industries of Kansas City but every trunk line of railway now reaching the city before a locomotive came into sight. From the beginning it was the molder of local enterprise and gave inspiration to its activities, and it was a recognized power in attracting population not only to the city but to all the outlying region. During the whole of its existence it had been the leading commercial and political organ west of St. Louis. Elevated in tone and sagacious in directing public sentiment and party policy, it has been an important factor in developing the wonderful resources of the new west. Through its columns the mind of the editor was everywhere manifest in editorials for the improvement of Kansas City, urging the citizens to build up the center of mountain and prairie commerce, and every editorial was optimistic, encouraging and stimulating and entirely free from sarcasm and bitterness. During the political campaign of 1860 and prior thereto the Journal had been a conservative democratic paper, opposed to the extreme sensational views of both the north and the south, supporting Mr. Douglas for the presidency. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, however, it declared unqualified attach-

ment to the Union and in 1864 contended for the reelection of Lincoln, since which time it has been a steadfastly republican journal. In 1897 Colonel Van Horn retired after forty-one years' control of the paper, having directed its conduct even during his long period of congressional service, and at the same time wrote much of its editorial matter.

In 1856 an organization was formed, under the name of the Kansas City Association for Public Improvement, of which Mr. Van Horn was an originator and which later became the Chamber of Commerce. Shortly afterward he was elected alderman and in 1857 appointed postmaster of this city, serving as such until the beginning of the Civil war.

In April, 1861, when the first blow was delivered against the Union, Mr. Van Horn, a Douglas democrat, denounced the assault and appealed to all good citizens to aid in supporting the government. He was selected as the Union candidate for the mayoralty and elected by a decided majority over Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, a secessionist, which election is significant in that it saved Kansas City to the Union, being the only city in the state where a municipal election turned on the great issue of loyalty to the general government. To defeat the purposes of the Union municipal authorities in Kansas City and elsewhere, the Missouri legislature dominated by secessionists, passed a bill divesting the mayor of power to control the local police and vesting that power in a board of police commissioners to be appointed by the governor, then Claiborne F. Jackson, at which critical juncture Mayor Van Horn displayed practical patriotism, energy and courage. Repairing to St. Louis, he there met General Nathaniel Lyon and Hon. Frank P. Blair, to whom he communicated his fears for the safety of Kansas City and his desire that its loss should be averted, and in return he was assured that assistance would be afforded at the earliest possible moment.

A few days later Kansas City was occupied by a small force of United States troops from Fort Leavenworth, the officer in command being under orders to recognize only Mayor Van Horn in the disposition and use of his command. The latter, under authority of the war department, then recruited what was known as "Van Horn's Battalion of United States Reserve Corps," the first organized Union force in Missouri outside of St. Louis, which was mustered into the service of the United States under his command. He then assumed charge of the post, Captain Prince and his troops retiring, and from that time until peace was restored Kansas City remained in possession of the Union forces. Mayor Van Horn established a fortified camp, known as Fort Union, at the southwest corner of Tenth and Central streets, and instituted a rigid guard system and school for military instruction. Meanwhile the resident secessionists sought to embarrass him but his fertility of resource effected their complete discomfiture. He ignored Governor Jackson's police commissioners and on one occasion, in the exercise

of his own authority as mayor, quelled opposition by threat of using his own troops as a United States officer.

The seizure by the Union troops of Kansas City on June 10, 1861, only a few hours before a superior force of Secessionists had fixed to occupy it, has never been realized as its importance warrants. This city has ever been a strategic point in both commercial and military operations. Its topography dominates the whole southwest. It was the objective of both campaigns of General Sterling Price and had it been occupied by his army in this incipient movement, the whole country south of the Missouri river, if not all of the state, would have been dominated by the Confederate arms, and Kansas and Iowa the theater of hostile operations—and rendering Fort Leavenworth untenable, or in a state of siege—involving the task of reconquering Missouri. Military men have ever so recognized the absolute necessity of holding Kansas City. And history records the evidence that the initiation and accomplishment of this vital action was due to Colonel Van Horn as a civil magistrate and a military commandant. The entire event was unique as it was important and far-reaching in its effect and in its results.

On July 17, 1861, with two companies of his battalion he made an expedition southward and, near Harrisonville, skirmished with the enemy under Colonel Duncan, whom he defeated, losing one man killed, and killing three of the enemy. In command of two companies of his own battalion and two companies of Peabody's St. Joseph Battalion, he confronted the army of General Price in its approach upon Lexington, Missouri (being attached to Colonel Mulligan's command) September 12, and in that affair, known as "the fight in the lane," and the bloodiest encounter of the campaign, the enemy was driven back more than two miles, suffering considerable loss. With his command he was engaged during the entire siege and on the last day was severely wounded. After being exchanged his battalion was made a part of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry Regiment and he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. The regiment was then assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and, with General B. M. Prentiss' Division, took a conspicuous part in the desperate battle of Shiloh. The brigade commander, Colonel Peabody, being killed, throughout the engagement Colonel Van Horn commanded the regiment, which was part of the brigade to receive the first Confederate onslaught, and had his horse killed under him. In the operations against Corinth he acted for a time as brigade commander and when the city was occupied, his regiment, which had become proficient in engineering, was assigned to the duty of constructing Batteries A to F, carrying on the work under the direction of the regular engineer officers. These works were the principal point of attack by

the Confederates the following October and their successful defense gave the victory to General Rosecrans.

Early in 1863 Colonel Van Horn's regiment, greatly depleted through the casualties of active service, was returned to Missouri for recruiting purposes and later ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, to open a military road through the New River Swamp, but the project was abandoned by order of General Schofield after a personal reconnaissance and adverse report by Colonel Van Horn. In July the latter was assigned to duty as provost marshal on the staff of General Thomas Ewing, commanding the District of the Border, the assignment being made by General Schofield at the urgent solicitation of many citizens of Jackson county, whose sympathies were aroused by needless suffering imposed upon many through the execution of the famous "Order No. 11." Intent upon the suppression of disloyalty and with that faithful submission to superiors characteristic of the true soldier, he executed his orders with firmness, his conduct during that distressing period and in a position of peculiar responsibility being that of which only the noblest of men could be capable. At the same time he mitigated the severity of his orders to the extent of his power, tempering his acts with forbearance, consideration and sympathy and in many cases aiding with subsistence and assisting to new homes those who had been dispossessed.

Early in 1864 Colonel Van Horn's regiment was consolidated with Colonel Bissell's engineer regiment, which necessitated the discharge of supernumerary officers, among whom was Colonel Van Horn, who was honorably mustered out, Colonel Flad, the ranking colonel as well as a professional engineer, being retained in service.

During the Price raid in October, 1864, Colonel Van Horn, then mayor of Kansas City, was charged by General Curtis with the organization of the militia and the construction of city fortifications and devoted himself arduously to his duties. As volunteer aide to General Curtis he witnessed the battle of Westport and the defeat of the Confederate forces.

In political life Colonel Van Horn devoted all his energies to advancing the interests of Kansas City and the region tributary thereto. In 1862, while with his regiment in the field, he was elected to the state senate and in the session of the following January was one of the seven members who effected the election of John B. Henderson to the United States senate, which event was a potent factor in the conduct of Missouri politics for years afterward. In the session of 1864-5 he had charge of the bill providing for the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railway to Kansas City, the first railway to reach this city, and with the aid of M. J. Payne and E. M. McGee, who urged the measure in the house, success was attained. In 1864 he was elected to congress from the eighth Missouri district, serving in the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses (1865-71) and in the forty-

seventh and fifty-fourth congresses (1881-3 and 1895-7). He officiated in congress as chairman of the house committee of the joint committee on printing, on the committees of Indian affairs and on Pacific railroads, as well as various other important committees, and was always known as an active and vigilant member. He was untiring in his efforts to secure the passage of measures of importance to the growing west as well as those of national interest: introduced bills for the improvement of western rivers, the consolidation of Indian tribes, the first railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City and the first bill for the organization of Oklahoma Territory; and was also personally influential in effecting a treaty with the tribes in the Indian Territory by which the first railroad was granted the right of way through that section. He aided in securing the legislation providing for the building of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway and enabled the company to secure the neutral lands, now the counties of Crawford and Cherokee, Kansas, in aid of construction; and also secured the passage in the house of representatives of the bridge charter of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Colonel Van Horn supplemented his service as a public official with persistent and vigorous effort through his newspaper and in attending conventions and legislative gatherings where the interests of Kansas City could be at all furthered. His knowledge of western affairs was such that his party in Missouri, and by unanimous endorsement of the legislature of Kansas, combined in vigorously urging his appointment as secretary of the interior under President Hayes. From 1875 to 1881 he was collector of internal revenue of the sixth district of Missouri. Always accorded great skill and sagacity as a politician, Colonel Van Horn has been a valued member of many national and state committees and conventions and served as a delegate to the republican national convention of 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, being one of the "306" voting for General Grant in the convention of 1880. He also served twice as a member of the national republican committee and as chairman of the republican state committee of Missouri.

He was one of the organizers of the Kansas City Academy of Science in 1877 and its president for many years. His interest in scientific subjects led him to warmly advocate, through his paper the establishment of a manual training school and the present excellent institution of Kansas City probably owes its existence more to the sentiment created by his utterances than to any other agency.

As a writer Colonel Van Horn was always lucid and vigorous. Affecting none of the arts of the polished writer his sentences are models of clear, easily understood and grammatical English, characterized by an expression peculiar to the deep and logical thinker, absolutely sincere and fearless. For many years preceding his retirement from journalism he wrote a Sunday ar-

ticle embodying philosophical reflections upon topics of current interest, which frequently verged upon the metaphysical and were at times daring in their adroit indictment of mental faults and moral offenses. Always delightfully readable, they attracted such wide attention that competent critics, including some who could not approve all the conclusions of the writer, urged their publication in book form. For some years past he has written but little except in the way of occasional encomium upon some well regarded pioneer who has passed away, such writings including a tribute to the memory of Colonel M. J. Payne, read before the Kansas City Historical Society. Perhaps his latest work of peculiar local interest is his article on "Kansas-Missouri Border Troubles" written for the Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

Colonel Van Horn is recognized as a man of distinguished literary attainments and superior mind and stands foremost among the many able and energetic men engaged in the making of Kansas City. Every step taken for the advancement of the city was in the face of almost insuperable obstacles and all that was accomplished for it was purely through undismayed hopefulness and unconquerable determination, and among those who displayed these attributes in their perfection was Colonel Van Horn. During his forty-one years' service as editor, in the legislature and in congress, and unceasingly in his personal effort as a private citizen, his life work has been for the up-building of Kansas City.

A type of manhood that has made it possible for the people of this country to enjoy in the fullest measure the richness of this life which is their inheritance, for more than forty years he has stood as the embodiment of that kind of energy which has made the name of Kansas City a synonym for enterprise, intelligently and honestly directed, in all sections of the United States. He is distinguished as having been the moving spirit among a coterie of men of remarkable practical sagacity, in knowing how to seize upon opportunities that would command and hold the avenues of commerce from the Lakes to Galveston and to determine in advance what should be the gateway between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific.

The preparation he received educationally to play the part of life in which he was destined to become a most conspicuous actor was most meager. Complimented on his wide and scholarly reading and the firm grasp he had on scientific and philosophic subjects and his comprehensive knowledge of public men and national affairs, he took from a library shelf three small books —a "United States Spelling Book," "Introduction to the English Reader," and an old arithmetic, "The Western Calculator." "These," he said, "were the sources of my information. I studied them in the winter when the weather was too bad to work out of doors." His ethical training consisted chiefly of the shorter catechism of the Presbyterian church, of which his grandfathers, father and brother were elders. How well his contact with different types of

men with whom he mingled had prepared him as a torchbearer for the forefront of this western procession, is not now a question of speculation but one of deeds accomplished.

In his personal character Colonel Van Horn is modest in the extreme, readily yielding to others more credit for accomplished results than he cares to have ascribed to himself. A deep student of books, a close observer of events and a rare judge of men, through a long and eventful life in which he has met in familiar contact the greatest actors in a wondrous era, he is a rarely entertaining conversationalist, uniting in his discourse the knowledge of the historian, the wise discrimination of the critic and the well-tempered judgment of the philosopher. Owing to his true friendship in which confidence is never lost nor debased, his name is deeply engraved on the hearts of thousands of men and women who knew him in the early struggles, trials and triumphs of Kansas City and he is esteemed by all who knew him as an honest, sympathetic and public-spirited citizen. His every-day life is simple, unpretending and democratic, bringing him in close touch with all classes, whose thoughts, feelings and aspirations he understands far better than those who stand aloof.

A statesman, philosopher, scholar and thinker, his mind which was trained by a long and powerful system of analysis, so that it worked with the precision of a splendid piece of machinery, moves in an ever-widening circle of knowledge. Indissolubly connected with Kansas City, its rise, progress and destiny, is the name of Colonel Van Horn, whose public services and private virtues belong to this nation as one of its great historic characters. And by universal sanction Kansas City has conferred on him the title of "First Citizen."

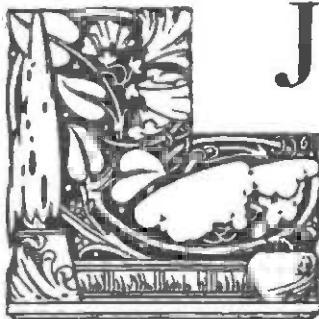
At Pomeroy, Ohio, on December 2, 1848, he married Adela H., daughter of Caleb and Matilda (Buckingham) Cooley, of Meigs county, Ohio. They had four children: Caleb Henry, who died at the age of eight; Charles C., who died in his twentieth year; Robert C., also deceased, who served as assistant under Postmaster Theodore S. Case and at the time of his death, which occurred when he was thirty-five years of age, was a stockholder in the Kansas City Journal and actively engaged on that paper; and Dick Van Horn, born November 15, 1851, who for thirteen years was a member of the staff of the Kansas City Journal.



J. C. Kanns

Legal Publishing Co. St. Louis.

Joseph Van Clief Karnes



JOSEPH VAN CLIEF KARNES was born on a farm in Boone County, Missouri, February 11, 1841. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Payne) Karnes, came to this state from Virginia in 1835. The former was of German lineage and the latter of English and Dutch descent.

Joseph Van Clief Karnes, the youngest of a family of four brothers, attended the country schools continuously between his fifth and twelfth years and then devoted four years to farm life. He entered the then preparatory course of the Missouri State University in 1857 and, completing the academic course was graduated in 1862, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his being the highest standing among all the students of the university during the entire five years. Immediately after graduation Mr. Karnes entered the law school of Harvard University, but left during his first year to accept a Greek and Latin tutorship in the Missouri State University. His fondness for languages has kept his Greek and Latin fresh to the present time. He left the State University in 1865 with the degree of Master of Arts. During his tutorship he was a student in the law office of Hon. Boyle Gordon, of Columbia, with Henry N. Ess, then a tutor of mathematics in the university. In August, 1865, they came to Kansas City and opened an office under the name of Karnes & Ess. The partnership continued for twenty-one years. Mr. Karnes is now the senior partner of the law firm of Karnes, New & Krauthoff. When he arrived in Kansas City it contained a population of only six thousand.

In addressing young men upon the subject of how to succeed in law, Mr. Karnes has said, "Be a gentleman; it pays nowhere better than in the law. . . . Take advantage of no man's situation to extort from him unduly large fees. . . . Be honest, both with the court and with the jury." The advice which he has thus given to others he has always followed in his own practice, and therein, in large measure, lies the secret of his success. It is his theory of the law that the counsel who practice are to aid the court in the administration of justice and there has been no member of the profession who has been more careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics than he has. He has never sought to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law; has ever treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due and indulged in no harsh criticisms because it arrived at a conclusion in the decision of a case different from what he hoped

to hear. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice and with the most kindly spirit, he gives to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning, but he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect, and above all to justice and the righteous administration of the law that neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard. He is an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice. He has been connected with much important litigation and has won many honorable victories.

In his boyhood days Mr. Karnes became an anti-slavery advocate, although living in a slave-holding community and his father to a limited extent a slave-owner. He became a stanch supporter of the republican party and was nominated for the supreme bench in 1880, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket owing to the strong democratic majority in Missouri. His devotion to the general good has been manifest in many tangible ways. He served for twenty years on the school board of Kansas City without pay and aided in securing much needed legislation and in placing the schools upon an excellent foundation. No one was more active or instrumental in founding the public library and he served for many years on the library committee of the board. He is a member of the Commercial Club and has been chairman of the committee on municipal legislation, and was one of the freeholders who framed the present city charter. He assisted in organizing the Kansas City Bar Association and was its president for three consecutive terms. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Law Library Association and for several years was its president. He was one of the organizers of the Provident Association, drafted its charter, and gave much thought to the furtherance of the cause. He has been a prominent and effective advocate of the park and boulevard system and has served as a member of the park board, and he is now chairman of the tenement commission. His services are freely given to the city wherever he feels that he can aid in advancing its material, intellectual, social and moral progress, but always without compensation.

In October, 1903, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Karnes by the Missouri University. On the 27th of January of that year he had been made an honorary member of the Commercial Club. His fellow citizens recognize in him a man of scholarly attainments, of superior ability in his profession, of marked public spirit and untiring devotion to the general good. His success has been great but his liberality has made his fortune only moderate. There are few men who have the strict sense of honor in regard to professional service that has always characterized Mr. Karnes in his practice and has made him one of the most respected, as well as one of the most capable practitioners of the Kansas City bar.



W. Williams & Co.

R. H. Keith

The Southern Studio Co.

Charles S. Keith



CHARLES S. KEITH, who since 1907 has been president and general manager of the Central Coal & Coke Company, the largest concern of the kind in the southwest, was born in Kansas City, January 28, 1873. The family is of Scotch lineage and the progenitor of the American branch came from Scotland in 1642. His father, Richard H. Keith, a native of Lexington, Missouri, became a resident of Kansas City in 1871 and established business, which is now conducted under the name of the Central Coal & Coke Company and in which connection he became one of the most prominent business men of this section of the country, controlling mammoth interests in both lumber and coal. As stated, he was a native of Lexington, born in 1842. The early American ancestors lived in Virginia, while Mr. and Mrs. Smith Keith, parents of Richard H. Keith, removed from the Old Dominion to Missouri in 1839. Reared in this state, Richard H. Keith attended the old Masonic College at Lexington until his seventeenth year, when he made his entrance into the business world as deputy clerk in the circuit and probate courts and recorder of deeds in Lafayette county. He was eighteen years of age when he enlisted as a private under Colonel John Bowman of the State Guards. He saw active service in behalf of the Confederacy in various engagements, including those at Lexington, Oak Hill and Pea Ridge. Later he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he joined the Landis battery of artillery, with which he participated in the first and second battles at Corinth and also the battles of Iuka, Hatchie River, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River and the siege of Vicksburg. Refusing a parole at Vicksburg, he was sent as a prisoner of war to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, from which place he later made his escape.

Mr. Keith then went to California and afterward was connected with trading interests in Leavenworth, Kansas, and New Mexico for two years and also conducted a dry goods store in the former place for a year. As stated, he became a resident of Kansas City in 1871 and invested his entire capital of forty dollars in the establishment of a little coal yard on Bluff street. Kansas City then had but little industrial or commercial importance and handled not more than thirty or forty carloads of coal per day. Mr. Keith lived to witness the growth of the city and its business development until between

three hundred and fifty or four hundred carloads of coal are handled daily here. He conducted his retail business for several years and eventually became one of the most prominent and successful retail coal dealers of the country as the president of the Central Coal & Coke Company. Constantly watchful of opportunities for expanding his business, in 1873, he opened his first mine at Godfrey, Bourbon county, Kansas, and in the succeeding two years opened other mines at Rich Hill, while eventually he became the owner of extensive and valuable coal lands in the Bonanza district of Arkansas. The increase of his business led to the organization of the Central Coal & Coke Company, which now owns coal bearing lands that produce four million tons of coal annually. Something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that when Colonel Keith opened his little coalyard on Bluff street he employed but two or three men and ere his death the employes of the Central Coal & Coke Company numbered about ten thousand, while its output amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand cars and its business reached the sum of seven million dollars yearly, mining coal in Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Wyoming. The interests of the company were constantly expanded and in connection with the operation of the coal fields and the marketing of the products the company also established and controlled ere the death of Colonel Keith twenty-five stores, handling goods to the value of three million dollars. Retail coalyards and offices were also established at Wichita, Kansas, St. Joseph, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, and Salt Lake City, while the products are widely shipped throughout the entire west and south, the business of the company exceeding that of any other firm in the western states.

The Keith & Perry Coal Company was reorganized as the Central Coal & Coke Company, May 1, 1893. Previous to this time the company had dealt in lumber on a small scale in connection with the coal business but under new management the lumber enterprise developed rapidly, so that the company in this connection soon gained recognition among the most prominent lumber manufacturers and dealers west of the Mississippi. The property of the Bowie Lumber Company of Texarkana, Texas, was purchased, including twenty-five acres within the corporation limits of that city, and the plant was reconstructed along most modern lines and equipped with the latest improved machinery. The Central Coal & Coke Company began its actual operations in lumber manufacture in January, 1894, and the plant at Texarkana was in operation until the summer of 1902, when it was torn down and removed to Carson, Louisiana, owing to the exhaustion of the timber supply of the company at the former place. At Carson the company's mills cut about five million feet of lumber per month and shipments to and from the mills were made over the Missouri & Louisiana Railroad, fifty-one miles in length—a road practically owned by the Central Coal & Coke Company. With the con-

tinued growth of the business a second sawmill plant was erected at Keith, Louisiana, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, and daily converts one hundred and forty thousand feet of logs into lumber. Mr. Keith was also interested in one hundred and sixty-five thousand acres of pine lands in Houston county, Texas, lying between the Cotton Belt and the International & Great Northern Railway. The business at that point was organized under separate incorporation as the Louisiana & Texas Lumber Company. A mill plant was erected at Kennard, Texas, with a capacity of three hundred thousand feet per day, this being the largest mill in the south. Mr. Keith became president of the company with Charles Campbell as treasurer and secretary. The product of the Louisiana & Texas Lumber Company's plant, however, was handled by the Central Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Keith stood preeminent as a central figure in lumber and coal circles, possessing superior ability that enabled him to formulate large plans and carry them forward to successful completion, controlling not only the salient features of the business but also giving supervision to the slightest detail. His business methods were always in strict conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics and thus won for him the admiration and respect of his business colleagues and associates. He was a Catholic in religious faith, a republican in his political views and a Mason in his social relations. He was also a brigadier general of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Kansas City.

Mr. Keith was first married in 1871 to Miss Anna Boorman and their children were: Charles S., of this review; Dr. Robert L. Keith; and Mrs. C. W. Hastings. For his second wife Mr. Keith chose Miss Mary B. Boorman, by whom he had the following children: Mrs. A. K. Taylor, R. H. Keith, Jr., Mrs. Freeman Field, Anna Keith and Mary Taylor Keith.

Charles S. Keith supplemented his early educational privileges by study in St. John's College at Fordham, New York city, and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In July of the same year he entered the office of the Central Coal & Coke Company as bookkeeper and has throughout his entire business career been connected with this enterprise. He acquainted himself in principle and detail, closely studied the trade and in July, 1907, became the president and general manager of what is now the largest coal and lumber enterprise of the southwest. He occupies a position in business circles not alone by reason of the success he has achieved but also on account of the straightforward business methods he has ever followed. It is true that he entered upon a business already established and upon a paying basis but as general manager he has enlarged and extended its scope, his record proving conclusively that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but results from clear judgment, experience and unwearied industry. He is also popular in the city where his entire life has been passed, having won an extensive circle of warm friends.



Williams, N.Y.

Yours very truly
Nathan Scamitt.

Rev. Nathan Scarritt



NATHAN SCARRITT, minister and benefactor, was born at Edwardsville, Illinois, April 14, 1821, son of Nathan and Latty (Allds) Scarritt. He was of Scotch and Irish descent. His father (b. 1788, d. 1847), a native of Connecticut, was a farmer by occupation; his mother (b. 1793, d. 1875) was a native of New Hampshire. His parents were married at Lyman, New Hampshire, in 1812, and Nathan was the seventh child and sixth son of a family of twelve children, of whom ten were sons. In 1820 his parents emigrated by wagon from New Hampshire to Illinois, locating first at Edwardsville, and then on a farm near Alton—their latter location becoming known as Scarritt's Prairie, now the seat of the Monticello Female Seminary. Nathan worked on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, beginning in the preparatory department. His father was able to aid him but little and he obtained his education almost entirely through his own effort, paying part of his first year's tuition by clearing the brush and timber from the college campus, which work he did after study hours and by moonlight. With two companions he lived in a log hut, near which he fenced and cultivated a garden, his meals often consisting of potatoes of his own raising, with occasionally bread and meat; and during that time his expenses were frequently less than fifty cents a week.

His studies were interrupted by the illness of his father and he returned home to manage the farm, but when his father had sufficiently recovered he returned to college at the earnest solicitation of the faculty, who offered him board and tuition on credit. In 1842 he was graduated from McKendree College as valedictorian, by appointment of the faculty, receiving the degree of B. A. He soon afterwards engaged in teaching at Waterloo, Illinois, and out of the savings of two years paid his indebtedness to his college. In April, 1845, he removed to Fayette, Missouri, where he joined his brother-in-law, William T. Lucky, in the establishment of a high school. The opening of that institution, however, was inauspicious, for out of six pupils at the beginning, one was taken ill and four ran away, leaving only two pupils at the close of the first week. But success of the undertaking was subsequently attained and out of Howard High School, as it was known, grew Central Col-

lege for males and Howard Female College. Later, upon urgent solicitation, Dr. Scarritt acted as provisional president of Central College for one year, during which he established the institution upon a firm basis. From 1848 until 1851 he taught the Indian Manual Labor School in the Shawnee country, Indian Territory; during the ensuing year served as principal of the high school at Westport, having been the leading spirit in the building of that institution; and from 1864 to 1865 taught school in Kansas City, Missouri.

From boyhood Dr. Scarritt had been impressed with the conviction that he was destined for the ministry, and upon reaching a suitable age was called to the duties of a class leader, his deep sincerity and fervency in prayer and exhortation winning the admiration of ministers whom he met. In 1846 he was licensed to preach and later in that year was received on trial in the Missouri conference, and appointed to the Howard High School where he was then teaching, meanwhile also ministering to neighborhoods in the vicinity. Upon the division of the Methodist church he affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, south. While teaching among the Indians (1848-51) he frequently assisted the missionaries, and, being appointed missionary to the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandottes in 1851, he preached to each of these tribes through interpreters, his labors proving eminently useful. Meanwhile he also performed ministerial duty at Lexington, filling a vacancy. In the latter part of 1852 he was appointed to Westport and Kansas City, and the following year located in the latter place, becoming pastor of the Fifth Street church. In January, 1855, he was appointed presiding elder of the Kickapoo district of the Kansas Mission conference, which body he represented in the general conference of 1858; in 1858-9 served in the Shawnee Reserve, and during the ensuing two years was presiding elder of the Lecompton district.

In 1861 Dr. Scarritt's ministerial labors were suspended on account of the unsettled conditions incident to the Civil war. After peace was restored, however, he engaged in itinerant service for one year and was superannuated on account of physical disability but declined the aid due him from the Conference fund. In 1876 he was located in Kansas City, where his labors were conspicuously useful in the pastorate, in turn, of the Old Fifth Street, the Walnut Street, the Lydia Avenue, the Campbell Street and the Melrose churches. He was a delegate in several sessions of the general conference, during two of which he served on the committee of revisals, and was assigned to a similar position at the session of 1890.

Dr. Scarritt's residence in Kansas City led to his accumulation of a large fortune and afforded him opportunity to aid materially in the development of that city and to formulate and execute various philanthropic designs. In 1862 he bought forty acres of land near the city and subsequent purchases increased his holdings to two hundred and twenty acres situated on Scarritt's Point, his first home there being a log cabin of his own building. He was early associ-

ated with Governor Ross of Delaware in the ownership of a tract of land in the heart of Kansas City, a block of which was intended to be conveyed in fee to the city upon condition that a courthouse or school be built thereon, but the city failed to make use of the opportunity. He was also a pioneer builder on Main and Walnut streets, where he erected many of the most substantial and useful structures. Among his benefactions were five thousand dollars to the Scarritt Collegiate Institute at Neosho; five thousand dollars to the Central Female College at Lexington; and thirty thousand dollars to Melrose church, Kansas City, which latter edifice was erected on a lot where for two years he previously maintained a tent for religious meetings. His benefactions were not restricted to the objects favored by his own denomination, for scarcely a church in Kansas City was unaided by him. His desire to establish a Bible and Training School was on the eve of accomplishment, when his death occurred, but his children faithfully carried out his wishes regarding the project, by a gift of the site and twenty-five thousand dollars.

In theology Dr. Scarritt proclaimed himself an Arminian of the Wesleyan Methodist type. In politics he was originally a whig and afterwards a conservative democrat. He was opposed to slavery, and while he sympathized with the southern people regarded secession as a grave error. While in Kansas City he took no part in the border troubles, never attending a political meeting or casting a partisan vote. He was a member of a company of Kansas City Home Guards during the Rebellion and stood guard over property but engaged in no forays or other movements.

His services as a clergyman and educator were of great value. As a teacher he won upon his pupils as much through his kindly personal interest and sympathy as through his power of imparting knowledge. By deep study and close observation he stored his mind with ample material for every emergency, and his sermons were models of instruction and logical exposition. Sincere earnestness aided his effort with an unaffected vigor of oratory which compelled attention, and enabled him to impress the individual hearer with the conviction that he was listening to a personal message and appeal. His benevolences were free and liberal and directed in a sympathetic and orderly way, insuring perpetuation of the gift and increasing advantages from it in after years.

He received the degree of M.A. from the University of Missouri in 1857 and that of D.D. from his alma mater in 1876.

He married at Kansas City, Missouri, April 29, 1850, Martha M., daughter of William Chick, one of the founders of Kansas City. Mrs. Scarritt died July 29, 1873, leaving nine children, of whom six are living: Annie E., wife of Bishop E. R. Hendrix (q. v.) of Kansas City; Edward L. Nathan, Jr., and William C., all residents of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles W., of Kansas City, Missouri, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; and Martha M., the wife of Elliott H. Jones, of Kansas City.

Dr. Scarritt married a second time, October 6, 1875, Mrs. Ruth E. Scarritt, daughter of Rev. Cyrus Barker, a missionary in India, where she was born.

He died in Kansas City, Missouri, May 22, 1890.





Dr. J. Beals

David Thomas Beals



CARLISLE has said that "biography is the most interesting as well as the most profitable of all reading." Its purpose is not to give expression to man's modest estimate of himself nor to any fulsome praise of partial friends but to arrive at his true position in the community through the consensus of public opinion. An analyzation of the life record of David Thomas Beals brings forth various reasons why the president of the Union National Bank of Kansas City is accounted one of its prominent and honored residents. He belongs to that class of American men whose paths are not strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes but who through keen sagacity have recognized opportunities and by their improvement and the close and unremitting attention so necessary in business life have attained success through methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

Mr. Beals was born in North Abington, Massachusetts, March 8, 1832. His father, Thomas Beals, also a native of the Bay state, was a manufacturer of boots and shoes until his retirement from active business life a few years prior to his demise, which occurred in 1861. The mother, Mrs. Ruth Faxon Beals, also a native of Massachusetts, died in May, 1875, at the age of seventy-five years. David T. Beals was the youngest of their family of three children, two sons and a daughter, the others being Ephraim and Tryphosa. The sister became the wife of Ellridge Gurney, who was at one time a partner of Mr. Beals. The home atmosphere was one of strict observance of the Sabbath and of close adherence to rigid church rules and yet the lessons of integrity and industry there learned left an indelible impress upon the life of David T. Beals. He acquired his education in the public schools of North Abington and in the New Hampshire Academy, where he remained as a student for one year. He made his entrance into business life in his fifteenth year, being employed by a Boston dry goods merchant at a salary of fifty dollars a year, but his efficient and faithful service won recognition in an increase of salary to three hundred and fifty dollars for the year. At the end of the eighteen months, however, he began learning the shoe trade at Abington, serving a two years' apprenticeship in the shoe manufacturing business. The offer of assistance from a capitalist enabled Mr. Beals to engage in business on his own account and he success-

fully conducted the enterprise until the widespread financial panic of 1857. Disaster then threatened but his ready employment of certain opportunities enabled him to tide over the situation and when he had settled up his affairs he found that he had a capital of sixteen hundred dollars remaining.

Believing that the west offered better opportunities, in the fall of 1859 Mr. Beals went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where in connection with his brother-in-law, Elridge Gurney, he established a boot and shoe business. From that point, however, Mr. Beals constantly branched out, broadening the scope of his interests from time to time until he became a prominent factor in the commercial life of the west. In April, 1860, he established a shoe store at Central City, Colorado, and in 1862 opened another at Bannock, Montana. In 1863, however, he removed from Bannock to Virginia City, Montana, and in the summer of that year also opened a shoe store at Idaho City, Idaho. In the succeeding fall he began operations at Salt Lake City, as a dealer in shoes and leather and conducted all of these establishments until the fall of 1873, when he disposed of his mercantile interests. He had met the hard conditions occasioned by the wild and unimproved condition of the west, the lack of railroad facilities and occasional trouble with the Indians, but his perseverance enabled him to overcome obstacles and his mercantile interests and judicious investment in other lines brought him gratifying profit. He sold the Colorado store to John S. McCowl, the Virginia City store to Daniel Weston and the Salt Lake store to William Sloan and John W. Kerr. At the time of his first arrival in St. Joseph there were no railroads west of that point and for many years afterward all shipping to the west was done by mule and ox trains, which took from thirty-five to seventy-five days from St. Joseph to his different stores. His travels through the west had brought him a knowledge of the cattle industry, and returning to Colorado in 1873, he engaged in business in that line on the Arkansas river and Sand creek. In 1877 he established a ranch on the Canadian river in the Pan Handle of Texas and his operations in cattle, as in mercantile lines, were guided by a sound judgment and supplemented by an unfaltering industry that constituted the basis of his prosperity. As he developed his cattle interests he established headquarters at Chicago and in 1877 he organized the Beals Cattle Company, under which name he carried on operations in Texas. About the time of the removal to Texas he was associated in business with Mr. Clement and Mr. Rosencrans. Cattle shipments were made from Dodge City, while his residence and business headquarters were maintained in Chicago. In 1884, however, Mr. Beals sold out his cattle interest and moved to Kansas City and purchased his present residence site at No. 2506 Independence avenue—a tract of five acres on which he soon afterward erected his present home. His immediate association with the business life of the city began in 1886, and he organized the

Union National Bank in the spring of 1887, of which he has continuously served as the president. It was capitalized for six hundred thousand dollars and today there is a surplus of six hundred thousand dollars and undivided earnings of two hundred thousand dollars. Despite the stringent times through which the country has passed since its organization the Union National has never failed to make a semi-annual dividend. It has always paid on its investment from six to twelve per cent and is regarded throughout the west as one of the most substantial and reliable moneyed institutions in this section of the country.

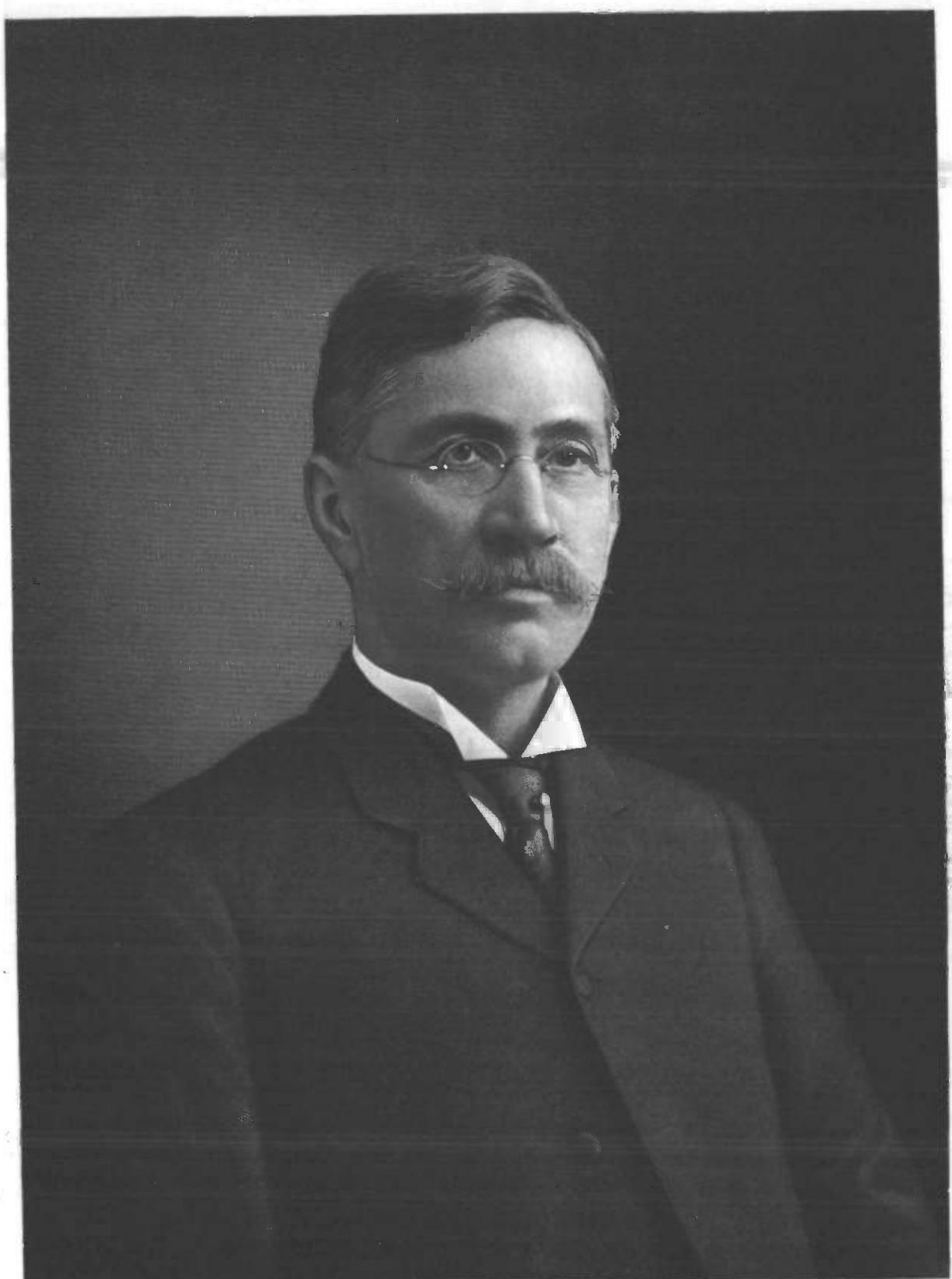
Mr. Beals is widely recognized as a man of ready resource and of keen insight into a business situation and its possibilities, justly rating its difficulties and its opportunities, and thus with no false standard he has utilized the means at hand in the acquirement of success which is as honorable as it is gratifying. Aside from the bank he is interested in various other financial and commercial enterprises of Kansas City and also to a large extent in Kansas City real estate. His realty holdings include many valuable business and residence properties, including the Beals building, the L X building at the corner of Eighth and Grand, the T. A. building at Twelfth and McGee and the business block at Twelfth and Troost. The first and last of these business buildings were erected by Mr. Beals, who has also erected many residences, some of which he still owns. He has recently built fine residences for his two daughters, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Conover.

Mr. Beals has been married twice. In Abington, Massachusetts, April 20, 1851, he wedded Miss Ruth Cobb, of Maine, and to them were born two children: David T., who died at the age of two years; and Tryphosa, the wife of Adolphus H. Brown, now of Kansas City. The mother died in 1881 and on the 14th of October, 1884, Mr. Beals was married by the Rev. Mr. Bowers to Arista Thurston, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, the wedding being celebrated at Clinton, Massachusetts. There are two children of this second marriage: Dora, now the wife of John A. Conover, of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company of Kansas City; and David T., who is now a senior in the Central high school at the age of eighteen years and expects to enter Cornell University in the fall of 1908. On Thanksgiving evening of 1891, when he was but two years old, he was kidnaped. This event created the greatest excitement that Kansas City has ever experienced and the outcome was awaited with interest throughout the entire country. The father, however, secured the return of the boy on the payment of five thousand dollars and no questions asked. Mrs. Arista Beals passed away January 12, 1908.

Mr. Beals was for many years a member of the Unitarian church and active in its work. His father built the first Congregational church in North Abington in 1832. Mr. Beals has also held membership in many of the leading clubs of this and other cities and is still identified with a number of

these. Although he has passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey he is a remarkably well preserved man mentally and physically and is considered one of the most able business men in the banking circles of the city. In manner he is genial and unreserved, courteous and friendly and with a most kindly nature. Aside from his business interests his time is largely given to his family. He is devoted to the welfare of his children and holds home ties most sacred and friendship inviolable. His career should serve as a lesson to the young, for starting in life under adverse circumstances, his record illustrates most forcibly the power of patient and persistent effort and self-reliance. He has conducted all affairs so as to merit the esteem of all classes of citizens and no word of reproach is ever uttered against him.





D. O. Smart

David O. Smart



DAVID O. SMART, whose recent death deprived Kansas City of one of its most prominent and successful residents, was for many years engaged in the banking, real-estate and stock brokerage business. His labors contributed to the city's commercial prosperity and to its material development. He laid out the D. O. Smart addition to Kansas City and from pioneer times until his death was an active factor in much that contributed to the city's upbuilding. He was

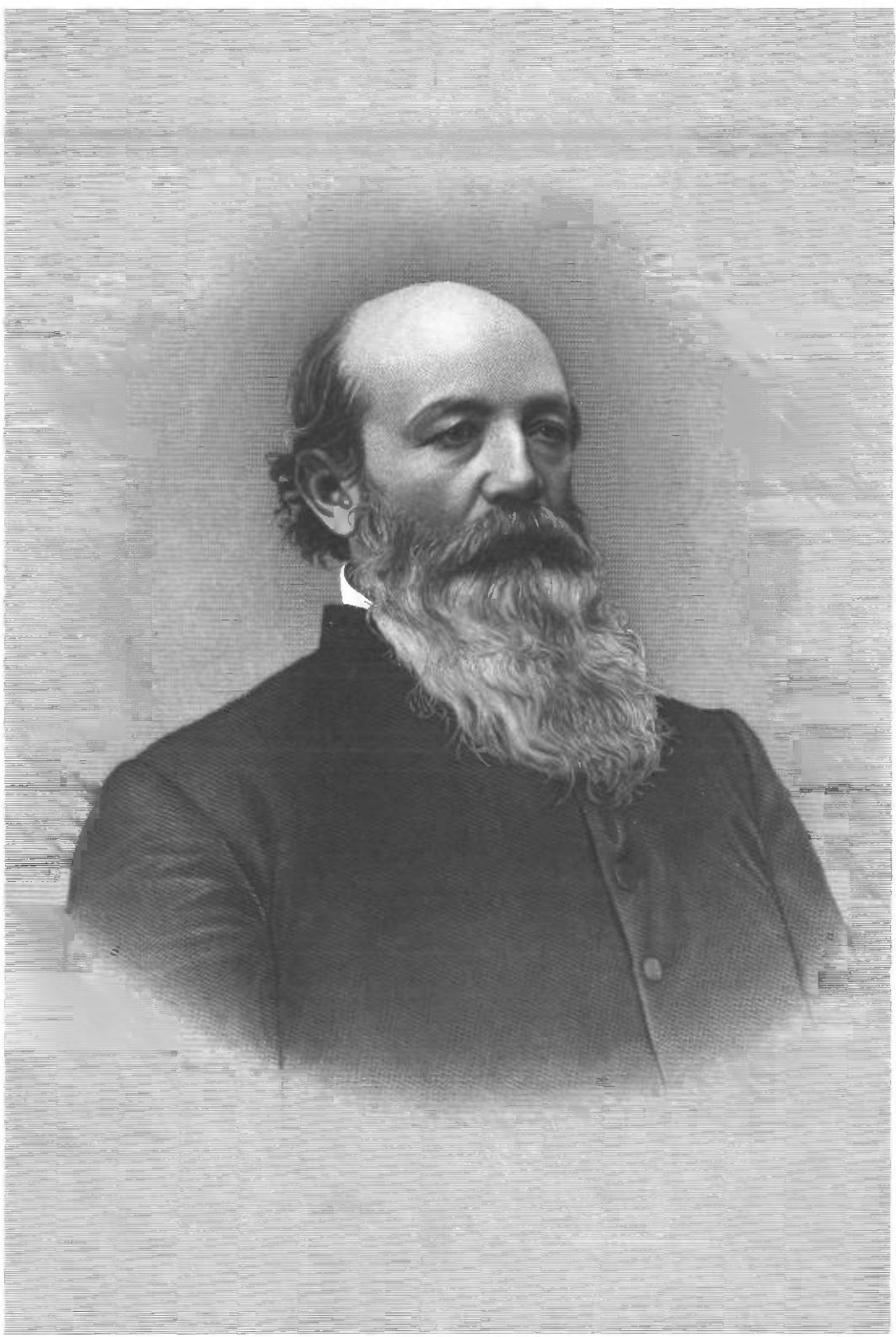
born near Independence, Missouri, February 15, 1843, a son of James and Elizabeth Smart, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, whence they removed to Independence during the early period of the existence of that place, which is now a suburb of Kansas City. The district bore little resemblance to the now populous region. The father purchased a large farm there and carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days there and were prominent not only in promoting the farming interests of the community but also in advancing the moral development through their earnest and active cooperation in the work of the Christian church, Mr. Smart assisting in organizing the first society of that denomination in Jackson county.

David O. Smart, entering school at the usual age, remained a student in Independence until 1860, when his parents sent him to Bethany College, a school at Bethany, West Virginia, maintained by the Christian church and established by Alexander Campbell. It was one of the well known secular schools of the early days and many young men in Jackson county attended it. Mr. Smart was pursuing his studies there at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. Putting aside his text-books soon after the surrender of Fort Sumter in April of that year, he went to Bath county, Kentucky, where he spent seven months, and then returned to Missouri in December, 1861. On the 12th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army and participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Newtonia, Cain Hill, Prairie Grove, Springfield and Hartville. He eventually became sergeant major in Shelby's fighting brigade and continued with the Confederate forces until mustered out of the service at the close of the war.

Following the cessation of hostilities Mr. Smart returned home and accepted a position as bookkeeper in a bank in Independence. A little later

he came to Kansas City, where he embarked in the banking business with Charles Gudgell under the firm name of David O. Smart & Company, the business being carried on for about six years in the Junction building. Then David O. Smart & Company consolidated with the Mastin Bank, with which he was connected until 1878. Later Mr. Smart became heavily interested in the cattle business in partnership with William A. and John R. Towers, under the firm name of Towers & Gudgell, having an office in the Commercial block. Mr. Smart attended to the work of the office while Mr. Towers had charge of the buying of the stock throughout the country. At this time they owned one of the largest cattle ranches in western Oklahoma, known as the O. X. Ranch. At the same time Mr. Smart held large interests in real estate, having invested in property all over Kansas City. He owned considerable business property including the buildings now occupied by the Corn Belt Bank, the Parisian Cloak Company, the Household Fair, and several others. He also laid out the D. O. Smart addition in the northeastern part of the city and there as a speculative builder he erected and sold many of the fine residences that now adorn that section. In business affairs he was notably prompt, energetic and reliable, placing his investments judiciously, while seldom, if ever, was his judgment at error in determining the value of any business proposition or opportunity. He continued in the real-estate business throughout his remaining days and left to his family valuable property holdings. He built and owned a number of flat or apartment buildings in various districts and his improvement of property led to rise in values in various sections where he operated.

On the 11th of October, 1866, Mr. Smart was married to Miss Alice M. Walrond, a native of Kansas City and a daughter of Madison and Caroline Walrond, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and became pioneer residents here. Mr. Walrond engaged in building contracting during the greater part of his life and was also a large property owner, at one time having the eighty-acre tract, which is now Smart's addition to Kansas City. Mr. Walrond resided here until his death and his widow afterward became the wife of G. W. McLeod, who was engaged in the transfer and bus business in Kansas City and died here. Mrs. McLeod afterward became the wife of Edward P. Graves, with whom she is now residing at No. 3000 East Sixth street at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Graves is not engaged in any active business at present. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smart were born a daughter and two sons: Emma, the wife of James S. Donaldson, who is a member of the real-estate and fire insurance firm of Donaldson & Smart with offices in the R. A. Long building; Thomas A., who married Jimmie Laudeman and resides on a farm near Lee's Summit, Missouri; and David O., who wedded Ann Lewis and is the junior partner of the firm of Donaldson & Smart. Mr.



Engraved by E.C. Williams & Sons, N.Y.

J.M. Ridge M.D.

Isaac M. Ridge, M. D.



THE LIFE RECORD of Dr. Isaac M. Ridge if given in detail would practically present a complete history of the early days of Missouri and Kansas City especially, and would constitute an important chapter in the annals of the latter. He was the first college graduated physician to locate in Kansas City and his experiences were those which usually fall to the lot of the member of the medical fraternity on the frontier—the long rides through summer's heat and

winter's cold, over roads at times almost impassable, to receive, perhaps, no compensation for his services, other than the consciousness of a duty well performed. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, July 9, 1825, and in the paternal line came of Dutch and Welsh ancestry, while in the maternal line he was of Scotch and French ancestry. Both families, however, were planted on American soil in colonial days in Virginia or North Carolina. His parents were William and Sophia (Dillingham) Ridge. The father, a native of Maryland, removed to Kentucky in 1800, and following his marriage, which was celebrated in that state, went to Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1833.

Dr. Ridge, then a youth of eight years, pursued his education in a private school and in an academy at Dover, Missouri. There he also took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. I. S. Warren. Subsequently he became a student in the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1848 with the first honors of his class.

On the 1st day of June of the same year Dr. Ridge located for practice at the old city of Kansas sometimes called Westport Landing, but now Kansas City, and opened an office on the Levee. The settlement numbered less than four hundred. He was the first and only college graduated physician in the city. He made horseback trips daily into all adjoining counties and across the river into the territory of Kansas, as there was need for his professional services. By his kindness and skill toward the Wyandotte Indians, he won their friendship and gained a great influence over them, which extended rapidly to other tribes. When roving red men were a part of the life of the great west, Dr. Ridge was honored by the Indians at one of the "great corn feasts," by being made a member of their tribe, at which celebration he was given the soubriquet of "Little Thunder," in Indian Anim-

cans, from his positive manner and directness of speech, and sonorous voice which were brought into play when his instructions were disobeyed, for they regarded his cures as miraculous.

To the honor and nobility of the nature of the red men Dr. Ridge was always enthusiastic in his praise, never receiving anything but the kindest services, attention and love of the many tribes, that were passing to and fro through Missouri and came within his jurisdiction, always glad to have Little Thunder their guest and friend, which was manifested time and again up to the day of his death. Treat the Indians, said the Doctor, with honesty, uprightness and truthfulness and they will always be your stanch supporters; deceive them, they never forgive nor forget, neither will they lose an opportunity of showing their complete disgust for those whom they think wronged them.

With the increasing emigration of 1849 his practice grew and his endurance was taxed to the limit. In the midst of the great epidemic of Asiatic cholera in 1849, he became a victim of the scourge, and it hardly seemed that a recovery was possible. The only medical aid which he could secure came from Dr. Charles Robinson, afterward the first governor of Kansas, who was then en route to California. In records made by Dr. Ridge this is related, "I said to my friend Mingus, I have a fine horse in the stable, saddle and bridle, in view of present conditions they will be of no service to me in the future, perhaps. Will you stride them and go to Robinson, give my situation as best you know how and ask him to return to me. He did as requested, rode one hundred and ten miles in twelve hours or by sunrise the next morning and back the same day with Dr. Robinson. I was unconscious when he arrived, hardly recognizing him at all. He examined me closely, was told what I had done for myself and diagnosed my case as a hopeless one, but for reasons best known to myself, he sat down by my bedside, and treated me for two days and two nights, administering what he regarded as the proper treatment for one collapsed in cholera finally leaving me without giving any reason to my friends, to hope that I would ever get well. To Dr. Robinson's skill and the indefatigable care and watchfulness of Captain Chouteau and my boon companion Henry Chick and his brother Joseph, I was nursed back to health and strength.

"Dr. Robinson left his company and proceeded to California remaining in California for two or three or perhaps four years, returning to the state about 1855 or 1856, came to the state of Kansas, was elected governor of that state, and, during the fearful struggle between the states during the Civil war, I had the opportunity to reciprocate and repay him for the great favor he had conferred upon me.

"In 1861 during the progress of the war Dr. Robinson made a trip to his old homestead in Massachusetts and on again coming to the west made



M. D. Campbell Bridget

a trip up the river from St. Louis. The boat on which he had taken passage was captured near Napoleon, some miles below Kansas City, and the governor was made a prisoner. News of the capture was conveyed by a mounted courier to me. I had not forgotten the kindness received at the hands of Dr. Robinson during the cholera epidemic, so saddled my horse and rode all night, arriving just in time to hear that Governor Robinson was to be hung at daybreak by a posse of desperadoes of those troublesome times. Without a moment's delay I gained admission to the presence of Governor Robinson. In the gloom of the early morning, my hat pulled well down over my eyes, Robinson failed to recognize me. Advancing toward him, my hand extended and speaking as man to man, voice choked under the circumstances of the past and the present, I said: 'Governor Robinson, they will never hang you except over my dead body. I leave you to make every effort in the power of a human being to save you.' Great was his surprise to meet me as he thought he had left me a dying young physician whom he would never meet as a living man again.

"By the earnest work of influential friends, Governor Robinson was sent on his way rejoicing. He was one of the noblest of God's creations; a man who made no personal distinctions on account of personal opinions or political differences, but was true to himself and to his fellows in every relation in life. His obligations to his fellow creatures could not be violated.

"We did not meet again until the opening of the Kansas City Exposition building in the late '80s, some twenty odd years afterward, when I was appointed to receive the party of the governor of Kansas and his staff at the speakers' platform and escort the guests to their places, when simultaneously Dr. Robinson and myself recognized each other, and with a glad cry we fell into each other's embrace, tears coursing down our cheeks, blinding us with great emotion, not heeding the amazed looks of that immense audience. Later, in Governor Robinson's speech he narrated the events as heretofore given, 'I now think, ladies and gentlemen, that the honors were even between the two Dr. R's'. The wild applause of the audience concurring with that sentiment."

On recovering from the cholera, Dr. Ridge gave constant care to the infected which included nearly the whole population and another epidemic had set in. He was assisted part of the time by Dr. Oliver Fulton, who soon died and for three years thereafter, Dr. Ridge treated sporadic cases of cholera and smallpox. He was very successful in his professional work, and in smallpox cases his treatment avoided disfigurement. At his own expense and with the help of his negroes he built on the island in the Missouri river, Kansas City's first pest hospital, which remained there in use until late in the '80s. For many years Dr. Ridge was the only surgeon in Kansas City, and he gained preeminence in surgery and in medicine.

In October, 1861, just before the battle of Lexington, Dr. Ridge was compelled by the order to attend General Slack's division as chief surgeon of his staff, being so ordered by General Sterling Price, and in this battle, by reason of his position, he was able to save the lives of a number of his warmest friends who were fighting on the other side. In his official capacity he attended all of those who were wounded in the engagement.

President Lincoln, appreciating the wonderful ability of Dr. Ridge, not only offered him a commission but any position in his province on the Potomac if he would accept service in the army. These offers were carried to the Doctor through high officials, but to all entreaties the doctor turned a deaf ear, so strong were his Masonic vows not to take up arms against the government under which he lived and he could not fight against his relations and friends.

Just at the close of the war he was shot in the leg by a highwayman, but managed to escape with his life. The bullet accompanied him to his grave. Following the close of hostilities and the more rapid upbuilding of Kansas City, other physicians became residents of Kansas City and Dr. Ridge at all times received them kindly, assisting many in getting a business start. He did not take an active part, however, in the management of the medical colleges, preferring to continue in the private practice of his profession, though always a welcome lecturer at all of the colleges.

At a recent date he was the only allopathic physician in the city to sign a petition to the governor of the state that homeopaths be given a place on the medical board of the asylums, "For surely," he naively remarked, "the homeopaths should be given a chance to kill with little pills as we allopaths with the big ones."

Throughout the years of his practice his patronage steadily grew in extent and importance until 1875, when he retired from the more active duties of his chosen calling, confining himself to office practice and consultation, and until two years previous to his death he was found daily at his office in the Ridge building.

A monument to the enterprise of Dr. Ridge is the beautiful Ridge building, which is recognized as one of the best office buildings west of the Mississippi. It extends from Main to Walnut street. In the section fronting on Walnut street is about one hundred rooms. The second story is used for office purposes and the third and fourth floors are devoted to the Masonic fraternity. The main street building is six stories in height; has about two hundred office rooms, beside six large stores, with basement.

From 1856 to 1871 he acted and practiced medicine on every body that sent for him without regard for nationality, color or condition. In the year previous, having been elected to the council, and discovering that they had among them an unnaturalized member, the entire council from the mayor

down resigned, but were later reappointed to their several offices with the exception of Dr. Ridge, who was appointed city physician, thus giving him the honor of being the first city physician Kansas City had, and he held this position for over ten years, when he positively resigned, refusing to be reappointed several times. His resignation was accepted under protest. During this period, owing to the exigencies of the times and the position Dr. Ridge found himself, with the assistance of a valet not only city physician, but steward, nurse, undertaker, and grave-supervisor, for which services he was to have been paid by the city. The epidemic of smallpox in its first raid took off a hundred or more patients, then cholera reappearing chiefly among the Belgians who came by the boat load up the river, swept them off by the hundreds. During this term of service Dr. Ridge had under his care several thousand patients, refugees and soldiers, in and out of the hospitals, for which he was never paid or received a dollar, practicing under duress and for humanity's sake.

In 1850 Mormons camped here on their way to Utah, while here they were taken with severe illness, smallpox and cholera being their principal troubles. The success of Dr. Ridge in relieving the Mormons, was so phenomenal, that Brigham Young offered him any position he might wish, and named an immense salary, even for these days, if he would go with them and be the physician of the Mormons, which was declined with thanks.

Dr. Ridge was always a public-spirited Kansas Cityan, donating large sums to many public enterprises for the city's benefit and giving it much land without price, especially that square at the "Junction." Also in 1881 he gave to the city four and one-half feet to widen Ninth street when the property was selling at seven hundred and fifty dollars per foot. Property owners, adjoining this strip in 1908 refused offers of over four thousand dollars per foot. Dr. Ridge always approved of parks and boulevards, but objected seriously to the manner of getting the same. He thought the city should issue fifty year bonds for the purpose, and not burden one generation to purchase them outright as future generations should help pay for these benefits and luxuries they are to enjoy.

Back in early times, Dr. Ridge was always progressive. The Kansas City Enterprise, the first newspaper, was owned by the stockholders, who were: William Gillis, Dr. Benoist Troost, Colonel McCarthy, Colonel E. M. McGee, Joseph and Henry Chick, H. M. Northrup, Dr. Isaac M. Ridge, Judge Thomas A. Smart, Dr. Johnston Lykens, John S. Campbell, Silas Armstrong, Patrick, Philip and John Shannon, Jesse Riddlesbarger, Thomas Johnson of Shawnee Mission, and Captain Chouteau. They had no regular editor. Colonel M. J. Pain helped to edit the paper for a short time, as did many of the stockholders. J. K. Abels, the first printer, being an abolitionist, was not much liked. William J. Strong, a highly educated gentleman, was

the first to whom they paid a regular salary. He left for a visit to St. Louis and from there sent in his resignation. The stockholders called a meeting and appointed a committee to engage an editor. They engaged Colonel Robert Van Horn, and J. K. Abel as printer to edit a *Democratic* paper on certain lines, which they did to the satisfaction of the stockholders. These gentlemen bought the paper for five hundred dollars, which included a debt of two hundred and fifty dollars for material in St. Louis, they giving notes payable in six months. So well did they edit the paper and increase the circulation that before pay day arrived the stockholders called a meeting, appointed a committee of three consisting of Jesse Riddlesbarger, Silas Armstrong and Dr. Ridge. The committee appointed Dr. Ridge as chairman to acknowledge the stockholders' respect, admiration and approval of the conduct of the enterprise to Colonel Van Horn and Mr. Abel, and present them their notes cancelled, on behalf of the stockholders as a mark of their appreciation for upholding the interests of the community and stockholders, which was a complete surprise to Colonel Van Horn, but none the less appreciated by him. This same Kansas City enterprise later became the Kansas City Journal.

Dr. Ridge was the first resident of Kansas City to be made a Master Mason, this being in 1849, and he became a charter member of Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, and also of the Knight Templar Commandery. He attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and was also Noble of the Mystic Shrine, his profession, giving him ample opportunity to exemplify the beneficent spirit of the craft. Again and again he brought into play the cardinal virtues of Masonry, brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness.

During the war their charter of the blue lodge was carried off by Kansas soldiers, who had taken possession of the McDowell building, on the west side of Main street, corner of Sixth as were also the jewels of the lodge, and carried to Leavenworth. Two years after the close of the war the charter all soiled, torn and bearing the stains of tobacco, was returned to Dr. Ridge, his being the only legible name on the charter. It was desired by some of the members to return the charter to the officials of the grand lodge and disband; but the grand chapter returned it and advised reorganization, which was done. The remaining members subsequently built up a large prosperous chapter and the original charter, with its stains and mutilations now hangs in the Masonic Temple in the Ridge building.

During and after the trying times of the war, Dr. Ridge was twice saved from death by the fact that he was a Mason. Though he took sides with neither political faction engaged in carrying on the war, such was the bitterness of feeling that if a man was not pronounced in his support of one faction, he was supposed to be in league with the other, and on two dif-

ferent occasions the Doctor owed his life to Masonic brethren. Both incidents were remarkable and deserving of preservation in history.

On one occasion a Prussian captain, with a band of thirty soldiers, went to the Doctor's house with the intention of taking his life. It was about ten o'clock at night and the Doctor was milking in the barnyard when four or five of the crowd jumped over the fence and ordered him to rise. The Doctor coolly replied, "It seems you are in a great hurry. You had better wait till I finish milking." The men responded, "You had better be preparing for something else" and again ordered him to arise. He obeyed and they marched him into the yard, where a sight met his gaze that made his blood run cold with horror. He saw his sick wife and little son, clad only in his night robe, in terror, standing surrounded by the villainous crowd which was eager to take the lives of their victims. The moon was at high meridian, a wondrous white night, which seemed as light as day, and the Doctor, comprehending the situation at a glance, immediately gave the grand hailing sign of distress of the Masons, which was quickly answered by the little Prussian captain, who could scarcely speak English, being in command of the force. He drew his sword from his scabbard, gave it a flourish and said: "Dish is not de man to kill; put up your swords, put up your guns, py Got." The Doctor was then given a chance to defend himself against his accusers who had falsely informed the party. The result was that he found a traitor to gratitude, in the person of a German woman and her husband to whom the Doctor and his wife had furnished food and clothing for many weeks. She lamely gave the excuse that "This is not the man; this is my friend the Doctor, who has been goot to me." The Prussian captain was so indignant at her subterfuge that, as she crossed the stile, he struck her with the broadside of his sword, saying, "If I catch you in de lines again I kill you." They bade the Doctor and his family good night, and they went to bed in peace.

The second time the Doctor's life was saved through Masonry was by the intervention of a man of probably more humble origin than the other: a colored barber, Louis Henderson, who was a native of Ohio and had never been a slave. For five years previous to this event he had followed his calling in Kansas City. One day two men entered his shop and asked to be shaved, and there discussed a plot to kill a certain doctor. Taking some time to prepare his instruments to shave his customers, he listened to their conversation. The barber was a Mason and his customers were such. Learning that one was Colonel Hoyt and the other Colonel Jim Lane and that they were there to kill a certain Doctor who had been reported to Colonel Jennison as being "disloyal" as his customer was in the chair, Henderson asked: "Who is this doctor you are going to kill?" The man replied, "It is Dr. Ridge, he cannot live here any longer, he is disloyal." In answer Henderson re-

plied "Colonel Hoyt, I can't shave you and Colonel Lane take back all you have said about Dr. Ridge, and promise me on your word as a Mason that you will not harm him, nor allow him to be harmed in any shape or form, for he is a better and bigger Mason than you or I or anyone else in this country, and will do more for the order than any other man and go farther to help suffering humanity, and until you take back what you have said I cannot shave you sir. I would rather cut your throat than let you up from this chair till you give me your solemn promise that he and his shall be safe." Quite a protracted discussion followed and at length Colonel Hoyt gave his word of honor not to molest Dr. Ridge or to allow any of his company to do so, and from that time forward Colonel Hoyt and his band of "Redlegs" were always courteous to Dr. Ridge.

In 1850 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Ridge and Eliza A. Smart, daughter of Thomas A. Smart, of Kansas City, long since deceased. They are the parents of five children of whom the living are William E. and Thomas S., business men of Kansas City; and Sophia Lee, the wife of Robert F. Lakeman.

In 1882 Dr. Ridge was again married, his second union being with May D. Campbell, a daughter of Bartley and Christina (Hamer Baker) Campbell. Mr. Campbell was one of the most prominent business men of Cincinnati and one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce there. His wife, who died December 15, 1892, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ridge, was a member of the distinguished Hamer family of Pennsylvania and Ohio, a niece of General Thomas Hamer of Mexican repute. She was a lady remarkable for her grace, beauty and musical talent, was a leader in social, church and charitable circles in Cincinnati, and an author of no little repute. Mrs. Ridge is also a most cultured lady possessing superior musical talent, both as a vocalist and pianist, which had gained for her a wide reputation. She was appointed by the state of Missouri as one of the directors of music at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Her services are sought by the best educational institutions and churches. When charity makes its call, she frequently graciously responds. Although Dr. Ridge was many years her senior, her rare charm of personality and her loyalty to him, wielded an influence for the uplifting of his life by sharing the cares and responsibilities that naturally fall upon a man in his position by diffusing the sunshine and clearing away the shadows of life, rounding the sharp corners, smoothing the rough edges, a veritable "David" with her wonderful and inspiring vocal powers. Mrs. Ridge proved more than a wife, she was a comrade as well. As they worked together their toil, their hardships, their hopes and ambitions were one. Her devotion was demonstrated in a pathetic incident when, at the close of the funeral services, she tenderly covered him with a soft white silken scarf—an ancient rite in her family—the legend being that as the

spirit of the departing loved one is passing, his eyes shall dwell last on her who is nearest and dearest. She was his loving companion, his secretary in his professional work; his "right hand man of business" and his "amanuensis."

Two years prior to his death Dr. Ridge was injured by a falling beam and this resulted in his demise on the 7th day of May, 1907. Up to the time of his injury he had retained extraordinary health and vigor, although he practically gave up active practice thirty years before, his time and attention being devoted to his investments which were extensive. He was keenly alive to the professional calls of his friends and the poor, many of the former being loath to give up his services while his benevolent spirit prompted his aid to the latter class. When Dr. Ridge arrived in Kansas City in 1848, his possessions consisted of a horse, a stock of medicine and twenty-five dollars in money, an indomitable will, and a robust constitution. As the years passed he attained a place as a millionaire property owner of the country owing to his careful judicious investments and frugality, although during his life he gave to charity between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars in cash. While his books showed at his death fifty thousand dollars unpaid medical fees.

In 1866 he bought eighty-four acres of land now in the center of Kansas City, while in 1881 he divided his tract in half, giving fourteen acres to each of his three children, and he erected upon each tract for them beautiful residences, besides building a large business house on ground that had been inherited through their mother from their grandfather's estate, which is one of the most valuable possessions in the city. The remaining forty-two acres (the west half of the original eighty-four acres) he retained and upon this is situated his magnificent residence known as "Castle Ridge" commanding a beautiful view of the city in every direction. This home, built in 1882 and 1884, is in the form of a great cross. In architecture it combines the Tuscan and Corinthian styles, is beautified by mansard roof and crowned with imposing towers of minarets, and the stones over the porches their fraternal emblems. The upper story is a music room, which is surmounted by an observatory, containing a fine telescope. Dr. Ridge was a lover of scientific research and his reading was broad, and he kept in touch with the best thinking men of the age and made continued advancement in his profession, in his business investment and his thought life. His home was the rendezvous especially for young, earnest medical men. They revered the Doctor as a marvelous exponent of thought, study and advancement in the medical world. His success indicated the strength of his character and a fit utilization of the innate talents which were his. Honored and respected by all, young and old, great and small, there was no one who occupied a more enviable position in public regard than Dr. Ridge, and

no history of Kansas City could be complete without a record of this pioneer physician, who became one of the city's most prosperous and prominent men.

Some idea of the character of Dr. Ridge and his great love for his profession, as well as for humanity in general, may be gleaned from the fact that his repeated instructions to his wife were that if any complication should arise in his last sickness that would baffle his physicians and surgeons she should insist on a thorough post mortem to be made for the enlightenment of his profession and the benefit of humanity. On May 7, 1907, within one month of being eighty-two years of age Dr. Ridge departed from this earth where he was beloved by his friends and associates and respected by his enemies and where he had the admiration of all men who will mourn his loss as a man who was one of Kansas City's most progressive and public-spirited citizens. He stood as a synonym of truthfulness, honesty and uprightness.

Dr. Ridge was a member of the American National Association of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Missouri State Board, and at their meeting the following resolutions were passed:

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE DEATH OF DR. ISAAC M. RIDGE PASSED BY THE
JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Whereas in the wisdom of Providence, Dr. Isaac M. Ridge has completed his allotted time and has gone to enter upon the rest and reward which are given those who have lived a good and useful life; therefore be it:

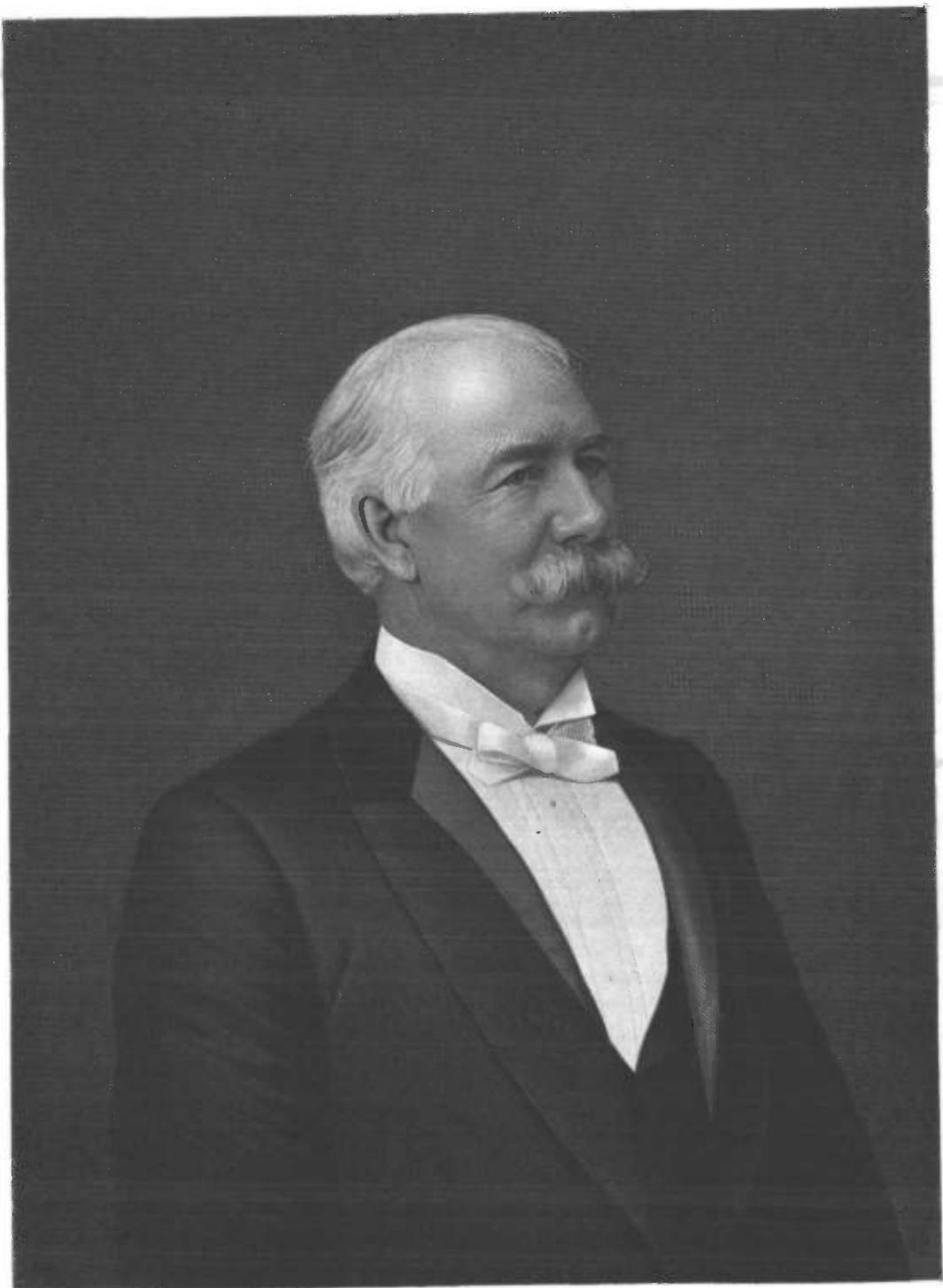
Resolved, by the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he was a lifelong member, that we hereby express our appreciation of the wonderful place which he has filled in the development of Kansas City; that we are proud that one who did so much for the upbuilding of this city should have been a member of our profession and should have seen fit to honor its Medical Society with his membership all these years since he has ceased active service.

Be it further resolved, that his death removes from us one whose loss will be felt for generations to come, and that we hereby convey to his widow, family and numerous friends this humble acknowledgment of our appreciation of him as a man, a citizen, a physician and a brother.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be kept in the minutes of the Jackson County Medical Society, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

Frank Neff, M.D.
E. T. Van Eman, M.D.
E. L. Chambliss, M.D.
Committee.

Kansas City, Missouri, May 8, 1907.



W^m Thomson

Judge William Thomson



HON. WILLIAM THOMSON first saw the light on the 24th day of February, 1845, at Linlithgow, Scotland, around which the romantic memory of Mary, the beautiful but unfortunate queen, still lingers. His parents were both Scotch, his father, Thomas Thomson, and his mother, Marion Somerville, having descended from old and respected families of that people. When the subject of this sketch was but five years old, he removed with his parents from Glasgow to Chicago, Illinois, where his father for years was engaged in the business of manufacturing, and until his death in 1863. William obtained his early education at the Dearborn school in Chicago until the age of fourteen, when he graduated from that institution to the Chicago high school, which was the first of its kind in that city, afterwards attending the preparatory department of the old Chicago University in 1862, entering that college as a freshman the following year, and graduating with his degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1867, with the honor of salutatorian of his class. During his college days, the nation, struggling for its life, required the assistance of both old and young, and he responded to the call to arms, and his studies were thus temporarily interrupted by his enlistment with others from the University in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in May, 1864, but were resumed on his discharge from the army in November of that year. On his graduation from the college, he was called to the position of principal of the schools of Toulon, Illinois, and the following year he occupied a similar position in Astoria, in the same state. He always had an overweening desire to become a lawyer, and during the years of his school teaching, Blackstone and Kent were his companions, with whose text-books he became familiar. Upon his return to Chicago in May, 1869, he entered the law office of Judge S. M. Moore and Barney Caufield, who afterwards represented his district in congress. He also became a student in the law school of the Chicago University. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1869, and began practicing his profession at Chicago with Robert W. Moore but soon the advice of Horace Greeley and the attractions of the growing west influenced him to leave Chicago in April, 1870, and go to Burlingame, Kansas. Before the autumn of that year he was appointed by Governor Harvey to be the probate judge of Osage county. After serv-

ing to the end of his term he was elected to the office of county attorney, which he filled with vigor and energy. His law practice had so increased while filling that position that he declined to be a candidate for reelection but his friends presented his name to the republican convention for nomination as a candidate to the office of state senator, but he was defeated by one vote. In 1878 he was elected secretary of the republican state committee of Kansas, and served in that capacity for two years. He was secretary of the state delegation to the republican national convention of 1880, which became memorable as the battleground between the old guard, the 306 of Grant, and the enthusiastic forces of Blaine, and resulted in the nomination and subsequent election of the revered but unfortunate Garfield. During the same year he was given a handsome vote at the Kansas republican state convention for the nomination for attorney general of that state. During the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888, he was an active republican and campaigned the state for the nominees of his party. In 1889 the legislature created the thirty-fifth judicial district, composed of Osage, Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie counties, and Governor Humphrey appointed William Thomson to be its first judge, and in the fall of that year he was unanimously elected to that office, even the democrats in their convention endorsing the nomination he had received from the republican party. At the next judicial election in 1893, so great was his popularity that although the populist majority in the district was overwhelming, and every other republican candidate went down in defeat, Judge Thomson was reelected by a large majority. In 1897 he again received the nomination and was reelected without serious opposition and served to the end of his term in 1902, when he retired from the bench to renew the practice of his profession. He was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court in January, 1898. Judge Thomson stood in the front rank of the judges of his state, and his opinions were so well considered that they rarely met reversal. He is active in mind and was industrious and painstaking in the preparation of his decrees. He is a student by habit, a scholar in address, and possesses great broadness in his processes of reasoning.

He was president of the Kansas State Bar Association, which embraces the best of the legal lights of the state, during the years 1897 and 1898, and chose civil service as the topic of his annual address. This address entitled "Not to the Victor" was largely quoted by the press throughout the nation, and the Chicago Times-Herald editorially declared that it was by far the strongest and ablest presentation of the cause of civil service reform that any of its friends had thus far made. He is a pleasing and eloquent speaker of graceful delivery, and his prepared addresses are models of English composition. In 1898, he was strongly urged by the bar of the state of Kansas upon the attention of President McKinley, for appointment as federal judge, but the United

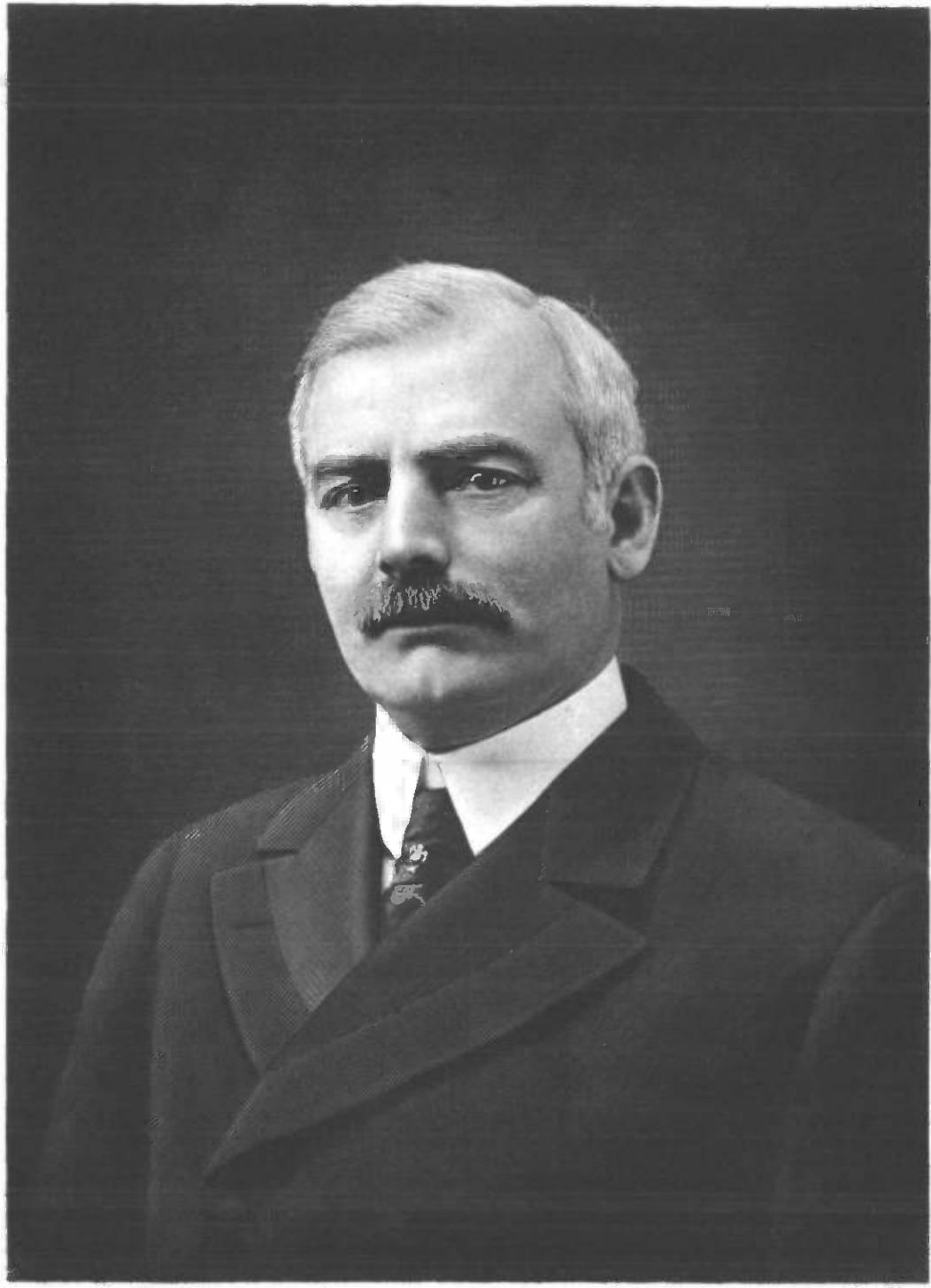
States senator of Kansas, whose will by custom was supreme, secured the appointment for a former law partner. His entire life has been devoted to his profession and he has accepted only such public positions as have been in line with it, and has never been defeated at the polls for any office to which he aspired; and although repeatedly requested by many of his party to become a candidate for congressional honors, he has often refused so to do, because such a course would have interfered with his professional career.

In 1904 he was one of the forty republicans of Kansas, who met at Topeka and inaugurated the "Boss Buster" movement, which culminated in the overthrow of the old regime in republican politics, and led to the subsequent success of the Hon. Walter Roscoe Stubbs and Governor E. W. Hoch. It is said that at that meeting of the immortals, when it seemed as if success could not be had, and the members of the body were becoming discouraged, Judge Thomson, filled with enthusiasm and determination, in an impassioned speech of twenty minutes, so aroused the body, that they determined to proceed on the lines contemplated, which led to ultimate victory.

In 1904, desiring a wider field of activity and to specialize his work, he removed his residence to Kansas City, where he had had some interests for some time previously. There he established the law firm of Thomson, Stanley & Price, and has assiduously devoted his time and energy to the practice of corporation law and obtained in that field an enviable success. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic fraternities and of the college association of Phi Delta Theta. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church, as might be expected in one so direct from Scotch ancestry.

Judge Thomson was married at Burlingame, Kansas, March 26, 1874, to Sarah E. Hudnall, of Astoria, Illinois, who had been one of his pupils when he was teaching at that place. To this union was born one daughter, Maud Somerville, who was graduated from St. Cecelia Seminary at Holden, Missouri, in 1898, and in June, 1906, was married at Kansas City to William LeRoy Holtz, a Latin professor of the Kansas State Normal at Emporia, where she now resides. In his social character, Judge Thomson is winsome and companionable, and at his home, geniality and hospitality abound. He is vigorous, active and energetic, and he lightly carries his years.





Charles D. Parker

Charles David Parker



IT IS IMPERATIVE in this connection that prominent mention be made of Charles D. Parker, who like the majority of great men of the west has fought his way to the position he now occupies, as one of Missouri's prominent and influential citizens. He is a representative of an old colonial family, early established in England. His father, David Howe Parker, by occupation a farmer, came from Rutland county, Vermont, in August, 1830, and settled in

Garden Plain, Whiteside county, Illinois, being one of the first settlers in that part of the state. He aided materially in the reclamation of a hitherto wild and unsettled district for the purpose of civilization. He built the first frame house in Garden Plain, Whiteside county, and for years kept an old-fashioned tavern. He was a man of marked personality, was well known throughout the state among the early pioneer settlers and was reputed the wealthiest man of the county. He was one of the first to answer his country's appeal for assistance during the late Rebellion. He was born in 1812 and died in 1876.

In the maternal line Charles David Parker is a descendant of the Shurtleffs who came from England prior to 1630 and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the family was represented for three generations, one of the direct ancestors being Captain William Shurtleff, who won his title in the militia service and who served as a delegate to the provincial assembly. He was born in 1657 and died at Plymouth in 1729 and was interred in Burial Hill, where a marble tombstone still gives the records of his life. The Shurtleff family has figured with distinction in connection with the history of this country. To William Shurtleff we are indebted for the early records of the town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he served as town treasurer from 1707 to 1708, while later he served as town clerk. He was also a well known surveyor of his time and built the first wharf and warehouse at Plymouth. His possessions entitled him to classification with the wealthy men of his day. Another member of the family served with distinction as mayor of Boston.

Charles D. Parker was born at Garden Plain, Illinois, July 12, 1853, and received his early education in the public schools of Whiteside county, where he was reared to agricultural life, early becoming familiar with the

duties and labors of the farm. He afterward engaged in the raising of fine stock and in buying and selling live stock, grain and other farm commodities until December, 1887, when, believing he might secure better advantages in the business world of the west, he removed to Kansas City. Time has proven the wisdom of his judgment and his operations in this section have been crowned with success—an indication of his ability, foresight and capable management. He immediately engaged in the real-estate and loan business, locating his offices in the new Nelson building, remaining there about one year, when he removed to the American Bank building, being its first tenant. He removed from this location in 1893 to the Massachusetts building, remaining there until the completion of the new building for the First National Bank in February, 1906, where he is now conducting an extensive real-estate, loan and fire insurance business, having added the last department in 1893. He is associated with his brother, Herbert Parker, under the firm style of C. D. Parker & Company, and they rank with the most prominent representatives in this field of business in Kansas City. A man of resourceful ability, C. D. Parker has not confined his efforts alone to one line, as his counsel and unabating energy are considered valuable assets in Kansas City's business circles. He is now the president and a large stockholder of the United States Water & Steam Supply Company, a steam fitting and plumbing supply house.

On the 6th of January, 1876, Charles D. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Sutherland, of Fulton, Illinois. Of this union there was born one son, Carl Sutherland Parker, who married Susan Amsden, of Abilene, Kansas, and they have one son and two daughters: Charles David Parker, Elizabeth and Mary.

Mr. Parker is preeminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. He has had no desire or aspiration for political honors, although his opinions are of weight in political circles. The only position of that character which he has ever held was while serving as a member of the board of supervisors of Whiteside county, Illinois, having the distinction of being the youngest member ever chosen for that position, his age being twenty-three. He was also a member of the board of education and president of the Agricultural Society of that county. His public-spirited interest in Kansas City has found tangible proofs in his efforts for many movements for the general good; he has contributed his time, money and influence to the public progress and the city's growth and substantial development. He has served as president of the Real Estate Exchange and inaugurated many important movements which were of benefit to that association. He has also been president of the Implement, Vehicle & Hardware Club, also president of the Commercial Club—organizations which have for their object the betterment of trade conditions and business life in Kansas City. He

is also a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Evanston Golf Club, Midday Club and has served on the board of directors of the Provident Association for over twelve years. His fraternal relations include various branches of Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while he is also connected with the Oriental commandery K. P., and with the great Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Archaeological Society.

His broad humanitarianism has been indicated by his active cooperation in various benevolent interests. He has been one of the trustees of the Gillis Orphans Home, known as the Children's Home and the old Couples Home at Twenty-second and Tracy streets and is now treasurer of their endowment fund. He was one of the building committee that took charge of the construction of the edifice for Mrs. S. B. Armour, who contributed forty-two thousand dollars, the whole cost of the building as it now stands. These are charitable institutions and Mr. Parker has devoted much of his time to the work and care of the unfortunate in both institutions. Recognizing individual responsibility in man's relation to his fellowman, he has performed every duty with a sense of conscientious obligation and his well spent and honorable life commands the respect of all who know him.





Engraving by C. M. D. N.Y.

Nehemiah Holmes

Nehemiah Holmes



HERE are in every community a few people who note the trend of events and the signs of the times indicating what the future has in store for the locality and who labor to meet the conditions that will arise; they profit by their foresight and the city is benefited by their enterprise. Such a man had Kansas City in Nehemiah Holmes. He was born in New York in January, 1826, a son of Nehemiah and Clara (Dan) Holmes, whose family of eight children numbered three sons and five daughters. He was the seventh in order of birth. His father was for many years a merchant of New York city but afterward retired to a large farm in Westchester county, New York.

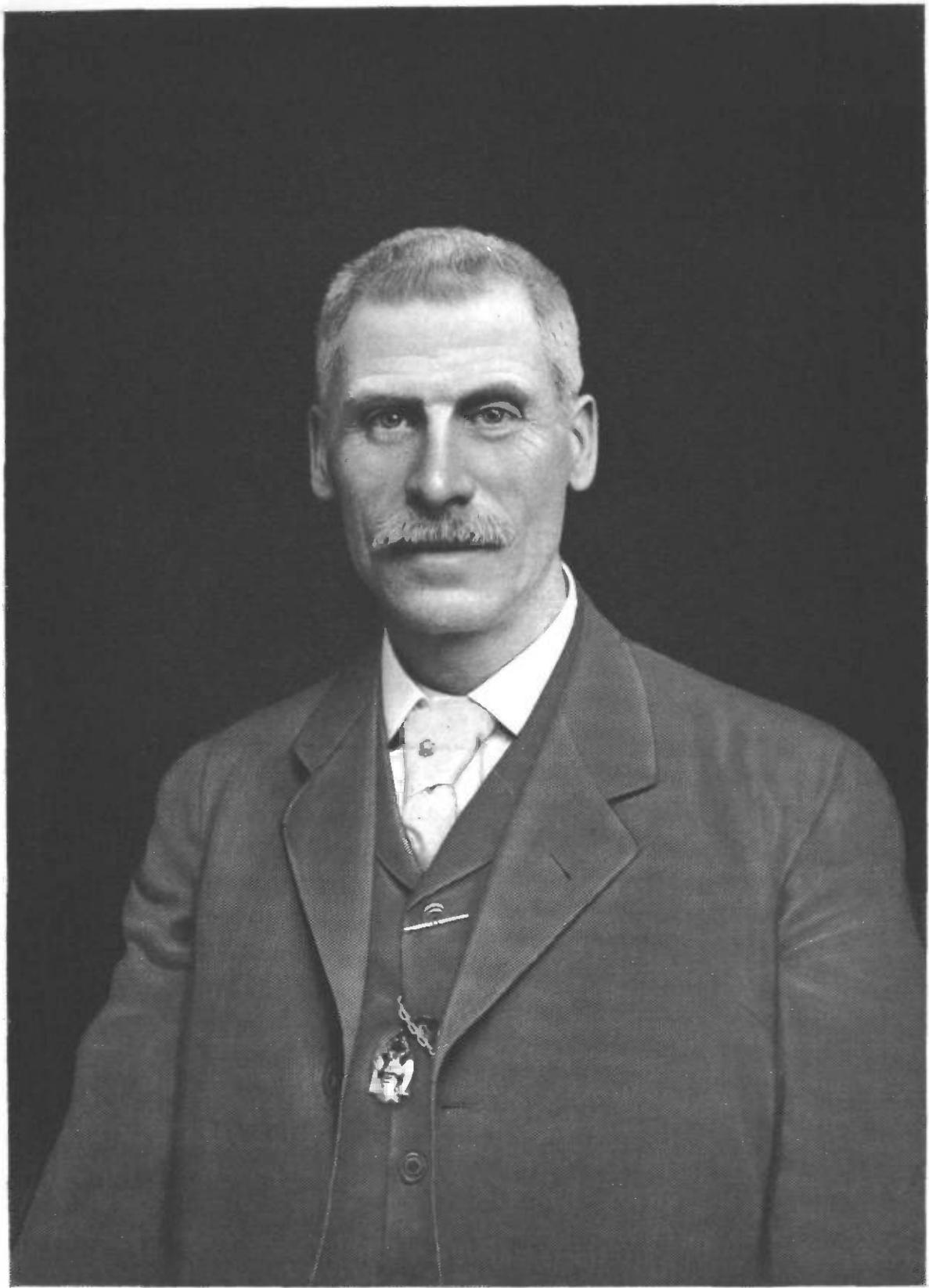
Nehemiah Holmes acquired a good business education and also took up engineering work. Leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he afterward went to Aberdeen, Mississippi, where his brother and a partner, Mr. Kendall, were conducting a large general mercantile establishment. Mr. Holmes became associated with them and was soon made sole manager, for he displayed marked business capacity and enterprise. At the age of twenty years he was admitted to a partnership in the business and continued in active connection therewith until 1856, when after a most successful career he closed out the business and came to Kansas City, where he remained until his death on the 26th of April, 1873.

Coming to Kansas City with considerable capital, Mr. Holmes invested largely in real-estate and identified himself with the interests and policy of the new city, working for its upbuilding along the substantial lines that are employed in building modern cities, utilizing every opportunity for promoting the substantial growth which finds manifestation in extensive business concerns and in those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He was one of the best known and most highly respected of the early settlers here and the growth, upbuilding and prosperity of Kansas City was largely due to his energy and efforts. In 1868 he projected the Kansas City & Westport horse railroad and also the Jackson county road to the state line. At the time of his death he was the chief stockholder and manager of this system of street car lines and has been called the father of the street railroads of Kansas City. He was at the time of his death and had been for many years president of the Mechanics Bank and was also en-

gaged in the insurance business. Mr. Holmes' death was recognized as a public calamity, for none who knew aught of the history of the city failed to feel what an important part he had taken in formulating its policy and advancing its growth. He was perhaps a man of too decided views to be popular and yet he enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect, confidence and good will of those with whom he was associated.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of Nehemiah Holmes and Miss Mary Rector Flowerree, a daughter of Colonel Daniel and Nancy (Rector) Flowerree. Four children were born of this union: Clarence, Walton H., Fredericka and Conway F. He belonged to the Odd Fellows society and in 1858, two years after his removal from Aberdeen, Mississippi, he was presented by that lodge with a solid gold jewel of large size, together with regalia. He had been grand worthy master of the lodge and had done much for its upbuilding and development. In politics he was an old-line whig until the dissolution of the party and afterward became a democrat. He never forgot a kindness or a friend and at all times held friendship inviolable, while as a business man he enjoyed the fullest confidence of the public at large and was recognized as an important factor in financial circles. While his business interests were of extensive proportions and made heavy demands upon his time and energies, he was nevertheless the promoter of many public enterprises for the upbuilding of the city, his interest in its welfare being shown in many tangible ways. His philanthropy, too, was one of his strongly marked characteristics, and as few do, he lived up to his ideas concerning the responsibility of riches.





Dr. John Pintor

John Punton, M. D.



DR. JOHN PUNTON, a distinguished neurologist of Kansas City, was born in London, England, July 12, 1855, a son of William and Emily (Gumbrall) Punton. His paternal grandfather, William Punton, was a barrister of London, who died in the prime of life, while his widow afterward came to the United States in company with her eldest son, John, for whom Dr. Punton was named. This son engaged in the ship business and cared for his mother until her demise.

Another son of the family, William Punton, father of Dr. Punton, was an upholsterer and died at the age of sixty-three years. He married Emily Gumbrall, a daughter of Thomas Gumbrall, a farmer of south England, where he and his wife passed away at an advanced age. Unto William and Emily Punton were born eight children, of whom Eliza and Louisa came to America, were married here, the former dying at the age of thirty years; and the latter still living in Nebraska. William, the eldest son, has been principal of the schools of Reigate near London for thirty years.

Marianne and Minnie are married and living in London. Julia is the wife of Professor Smith, principal of a large school at Tunbridge Wells, England. Alfred, the youngest son, came to America when twelve years of age and is now a practicing dentist at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Dr. Punton is indebted to the common schools of England for the early educational privileges he enjoyed and at the age of sixteen years he became companion to a wealthy gentleman, with whom he traveled through Europe for three years, gaining that knowledge, experience and culture which only travel can bring. Becoming imbued with the desire to make his home in America, he crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1874 and soon afterward made his way to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he secured a position as nurse at the Central Hospital for Insane. While thus engaged he took up the study of pharmacy and was advanced to the position of druggist. In 1878-9 he pursued a course of medical lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and on the expiration of nine months in that school returned to his old position as druggist in connection with the Central Hospital for Insane at Jacksonville, Illinois. There he remained for three years, continuing his medical studies under the direction of the hospital faculty and through his labors accumulating means sufficient to enable him to follow a

special course of study which he had mapped out for himself. In 1882 he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated the following year.

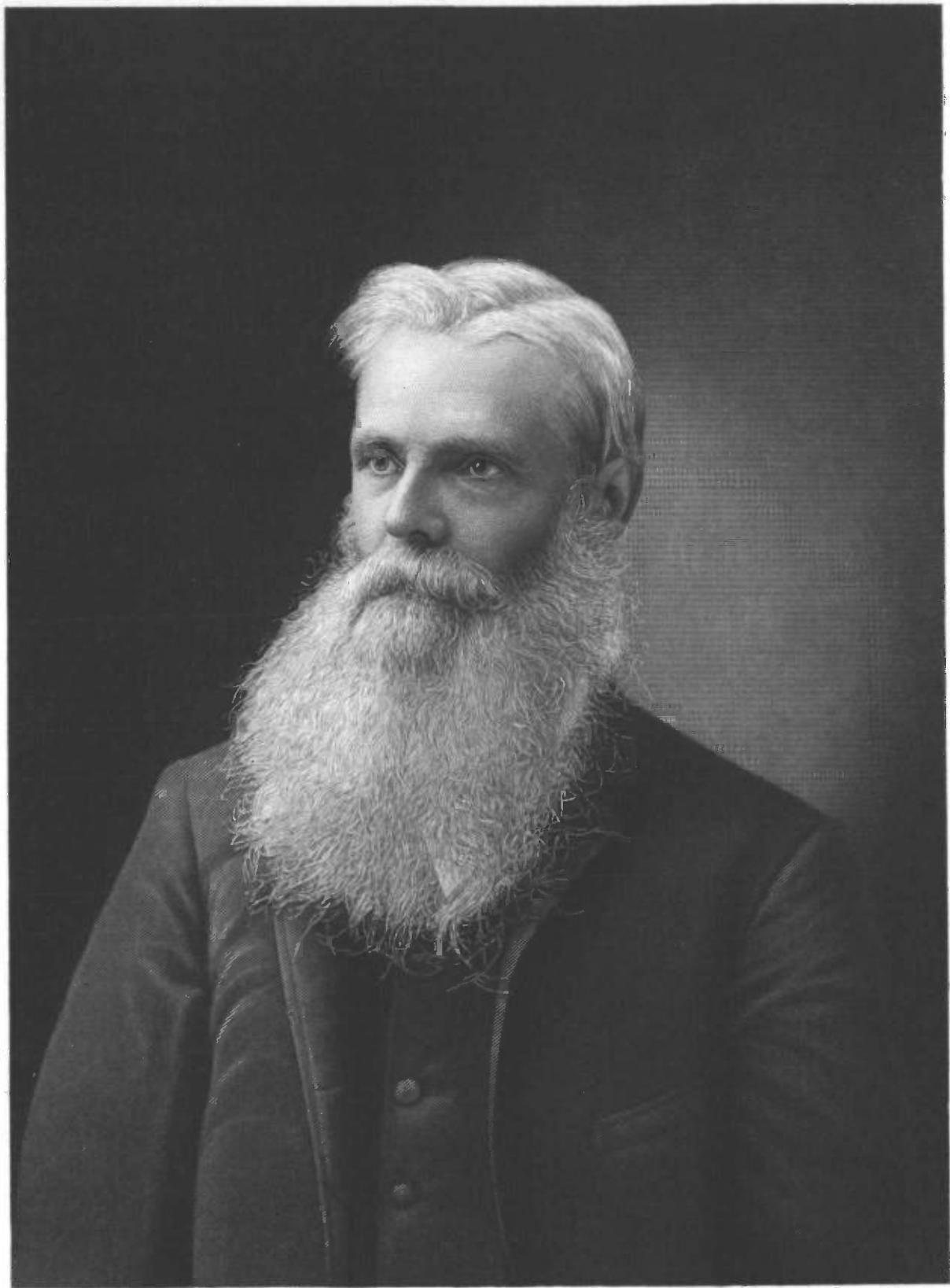
Thus qualified for practice, Dr. Punton located at Lawrence, Kansas, and was soon afterward appointed to the position of city physician. After eighteen months the president of the state board of charities of Kansas offered him the superintendency of one of the new insane asylum buildings then being erected at Topeka, involving the care of three hundred patients. With laudable ambition for advancement, he embraced the broader opportunity thus offered, there continuing until 1888, when he pursued a special course of study under Professor Hay in the Northwestern Medical College of Chicago. He then located for practice in Kansas City, where he still resides, and in the interim he has attained high rank as a neurologist. In 1892 he spent a year in Europe, attending prominent hospitals to observe the treatment of nervous diseases by eminent authorities on that subject in the old world. He has also pursued special courses of study in the New York Post Graduate School and the Polyclinic School of Medicine, graduating in both of these. In 1895 he again visited Europe for further investigation, study and research. He has continually advanced in his chosen profession until he has gained a position of distinction accorded by the medical fraternity as well as the public at large. He was one of the founders and has been president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association. He holds membership with the American Neurological Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Medical Association, the Jackson County and many other medical associations. He is a trustee and also the secretary and professor of nervous and mental diseases in the University Medical College, clinical neurologist to the City Hospital and to various other hospitals of the city, besides the Frisco Railroad System and the Southern Kansas. He is a member of the board of directors of the Federated Charities and editor of the Kansas City Medical Index Lancet. In 1890 he established a private sanitarium for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, which is now located at Thirtieth street and Lydia avenue. With broad knowledge of the general principles of medicine and surgery, he has in recent years concentrated his energies upon the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, continually advancing in skill and proficiency until he is recognized as one of the foremost neurologists of the day.

On the 17th of July, 1884, at Jacksonville, Illinois, Dr. Punton was married to Miss Frances Evelyn Spruill, a daughter of the Rev. W. F. T. Spruill, then pastor of the Methodist church of that city. Mrs. Punton was born in Paris, Kentucky, and is a graduate of the literary and fine art departments of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville. Of the five chil-

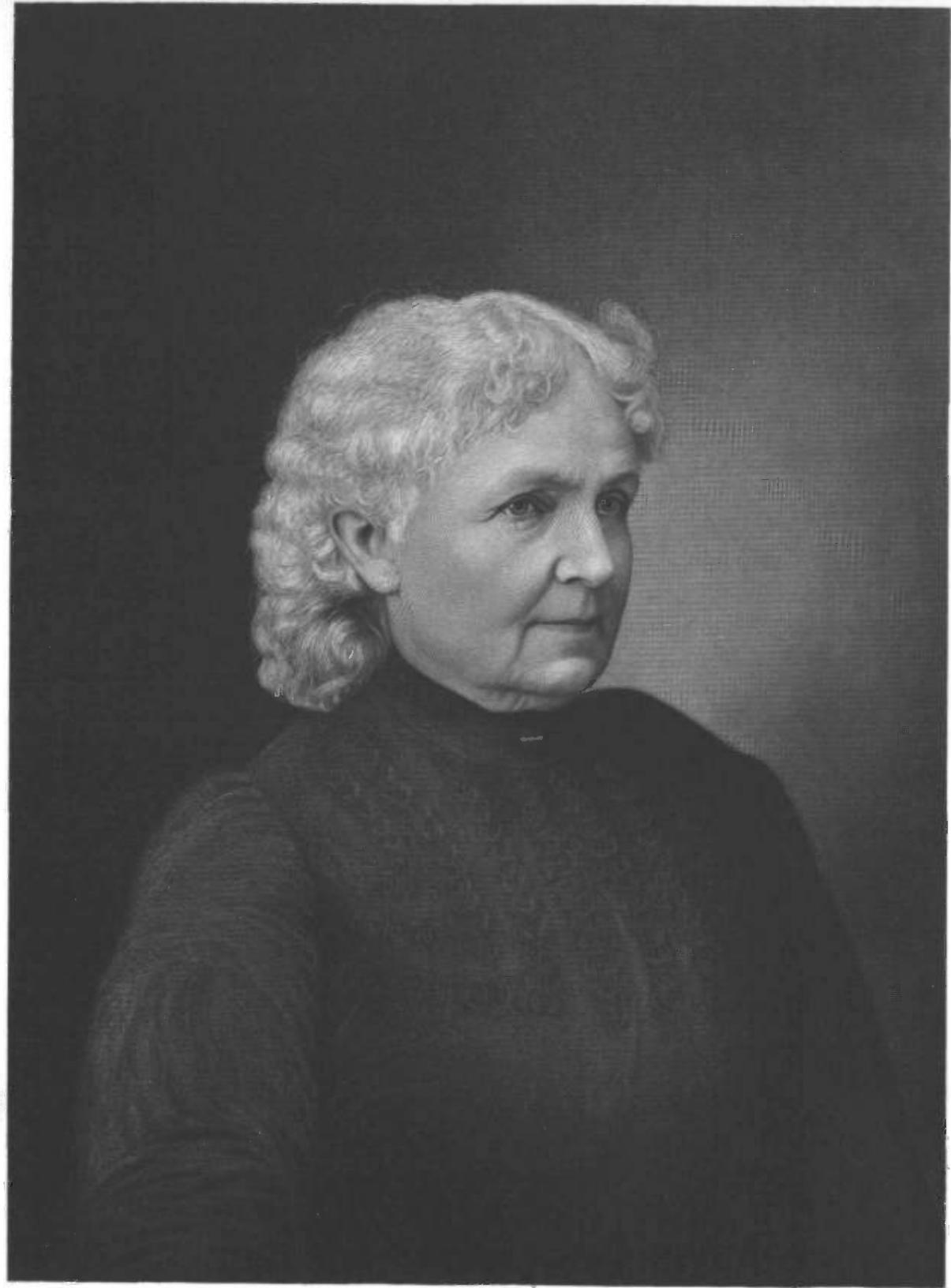
dren born to the Doctor and his wife four are living: Frank Gibson, John Morse, William Bruce and Charles Wesley.

Dr. and Mrs. Punton are connected with the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an official member and trustee. He was reared in the faith of the Church of England but on coming to the new world became identified with the Methodist denomination. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a self-made man and in a review of his history it is a noticeable fact that he began life with a definite purpose in view, worked honestly, faithfully and with a will for its accomplishment, and now enjoys a reputation that is by no means limited to the boundaries of Missouri. A man of progressive ideas, fine attainments, high minded, who has made the most of his opportunities in life, Dr. Punton has risen to a foremost place among the representatives of the medical fraternity of the nation.



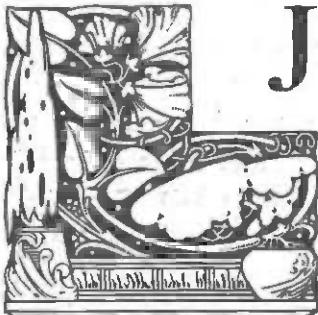


Azariah Budd



S. A. Cornell Bradd

Judge Azariah Budd



JUDGE AZARIAH BUDD, whose memory will be ever perpetuated in Budd park, of Kansas, City, which was named in his honor, was also well known for a number of years as a practitioner of law in the higher courts of Missouri, although after his removal to Kansas City he did not follow his profession because of the state of his health. He was born upon a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1824. His ancestors, coming from England to the new world, settled in New Jersey and thence representatives of the name made their way to various sections of the country.

The grandfather, William Joshua Budd, a resident of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was at one time the richest man in that section of the state. He was the builder of the town of Port Royal and was associated in many ways with the material development and progress of the locality, being a canal-boat owner, merchant and landowner. He also owned Budd's ferry, at which place the town of Port Royal was built. It was then a part of Westmoreland county but is now a part of Juniata county. William J. Budd was married in early manhood to Miss Fitch and continued his residence in Pennsylvania up to the time of his death. He reared a large family, including Andrew Budd, who also became the father of a large family, numbering Judge Budd of this review. The father carried on general agricultural pursuits in the Keystone state until after his marriage to Miss Nancy Hasson and the birth of some of their children. He then removed with his family to Ohio, settling in Lima, where he continued to engage in farming, entering a section of rich and productive land. It was situated in the midst of the oil fields of that state, but he never discovered that it was so valuable because of its oil bearing properties. Having lost his first wife, he afterward married Mary Moorecraft and he had by both wives twenty children.

Judge Budd pursued his education in the common schools of Ohio to the age of fifteen years and as age and strength permitted worked upon the home farm. When he was eighteen years of age his father gave him his time. His early educational advantages were supplemented by study in the select school and throughout his life he remained a student, embracing every opportunity for intellectual progress and finding therein a genuine delight. He studied hard while attending the select school in Lima and became imbued with the

desire of obtaining a college education. To this end he engaged in teaching and carefully saved his money. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and matriculated in the Miami University. In order to save expenses he rented a room and prepared his own meals, but although he was most careful of his expenditures he found that he could not complete the course owing to lack of funds and after two years' study in the university he resumed teaching in order to provide for his support. In Lebanon, Ohio, he was employed to teach the higher branches and while thus engaged he began preparation for the bar, reading law for two years in the office and under the direction of Lauren Smith. He then engaged in teaching school for two years at Ridgeville, Warren county, Ohio, where resided the lady who afterward became his wife, and who was one of his pupils. After two years there passed, he was married in 1849 to Miss Sarah Ann Cornell, of Ridgeville, and for many years they traveled life's journey happily together, their mutual love and confidence increasing as time passed by.

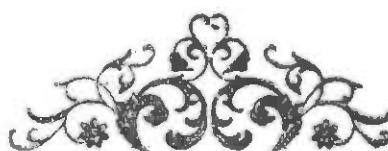
Mrs. Budd was born May 17, 1827, belonging to a family of well to do farming people of Warren county, Ohio. She was reared on a beautiful farm of one hundred and twenty acres overlooking the town of Ridgeville and supplemented her early education, acquired in the common schools, by study in the college at Lebanon, Ohio. She was a daughter of George N. Cornell and a granddaughter of Daniel Cornell, who died in Canada while on a visit to his children in that country. His wife survived him and died at Ridgeville, Ohio. The father, George N. Cornell, was a relative of the founder of Cornell College. He was born in Canada, to which country his people had removed from the state of New York, the father settling on land which he secured from the English government. Later, however, he exchanged this property for land in the state of New York, but found that his title to the latter was bad and he lost nearly all that he had. On learning of this, he said to his wife, "Now for the west," and firmly believing that the west held his opportunity he turned his face toward the setting sun. The trip was made down the Ohio river on rafts, Indian guides being hired. These rafts were lashed together, and thus in primitive manner the family made their way into the western wilderness. That Mr. Cornell was not mistaken in his judgment is indicated by the fact that he prospered after his removal to Ohio and accumulated much land in Warren county. He married Miss Chloe Hand, who came of a family of English lineage.

Soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Budd he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Lima, Ohio, where he practiced for one year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio, which was then the county seat, but when Ottawa was chosen as the county seat he took up his abode in the latter place and was elected prosecuting attorney there. He secured a good clientage in Ohio, but attracted by

the west—that great section of country lying beyond the Mississippi river,—he made his way to Missouri in the fall of 1865, at which time Thomas Fletcher was governor. In this state he practiced in the higher courts, residing first in Jefferson City, Missouri. At that time, however, prejudice against northern men had not been eradicated. They were termed carpet-baggers and there was opposition felt to those who had been Union supporters.

After some time spent at Jefferson City Judge Budd removed to Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, where he practiced for eight years. While there he was appointed judge to try those who evaded the United States revenue law and thus won the title by which he was uniformly known. In 1879 he came to Kansas City. Here, owing to heart trouble, he gave up the active practice of law and turned his attention to other interests. He had entered a tract of forty acres, now in the eastern part of the city. There Budd park was laid out and named in his honor. Judge Budd cleared and cultivated the land and raised stock and in his well directed business affairs met with gratifying success. In the winter of 1889-90 he traveled for his health in Texas but did not derive the benefit that he had anticipated and passed away on his farm in Kansas City in December, 1890. In his earlier days he was a member of the Presbyterian church and was also identified with the Masonic fraternity. His political allegiance was given to the democracy up to and through the Douglas campaign, after which he experienced a change in his political views and became a republican. He was ever a man fearless in what he believed to be right and nothing could swerve him from a course which his conscience and judgment approved. This fidelity to principle won him the highest esteem and made him a man who enjoyed in the fullest degree the confidence and trust of his fellow citizens. He stood for high ideals in citizenship, in his profession and in private life and thus it was that he gained the unqualified esteem of the people among whom he cast his lot.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Budd has resided in Kansas City and five acres of valuable land which she inherited she has deeded to the city as an addition to Budd park. For three years she has made her home at No. 3632 Wyandotte street. Her acquaintance is a wide and favorable one here, for she shared in the high esteem which was uniformly accorded Judge Budd.





G. A. Goodman.

Lowell A. Goodman



LOWELL A. GOODMAN, who is acknowledged an authority concerning the cultivation of fruit, and so widely acknowledged that he was honored with the presidency of the American Pomological Society, with headquarters at Kansas City, was born in Michigan in 1845. His father, Alonzo A. Goodman, a native of Massachusetts, became a resident of Michigan in 1840 and there turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits and milling, remaining a resident of the Wolverine state until 1865. He then removed to Kansas City, where he operated in real estate, purchasing and selling property until his death, which occurred in 1893, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Hannah Reeves, was a native of Ohio.

Reared in Michigan, Lowell A. Goodman pursued a course of civil engineering in the State University at Ann Arbor, completing his studies there by graduation in 1867. The same year he came to Kansas City as civil engineer for the Kansas City & Fort Scott Railroad Company, and helped lay out and survey the grade for the construction of the line. He then purchased sixty acres of land at Fortieth street and Warwick boulevard, in the midst of which he erected a pleasant residence, while he set out the land to all kinds of fruit. For twenty years he was engaged in horticultural pursuits there until the land became very valuable, as the city was built up in that direction and the property therefore increased greatly in price. He then laid out his farm in what was known as Grand Avenue Highlands, selling it for building purposes, and it is now adorned with many beautiful homes.

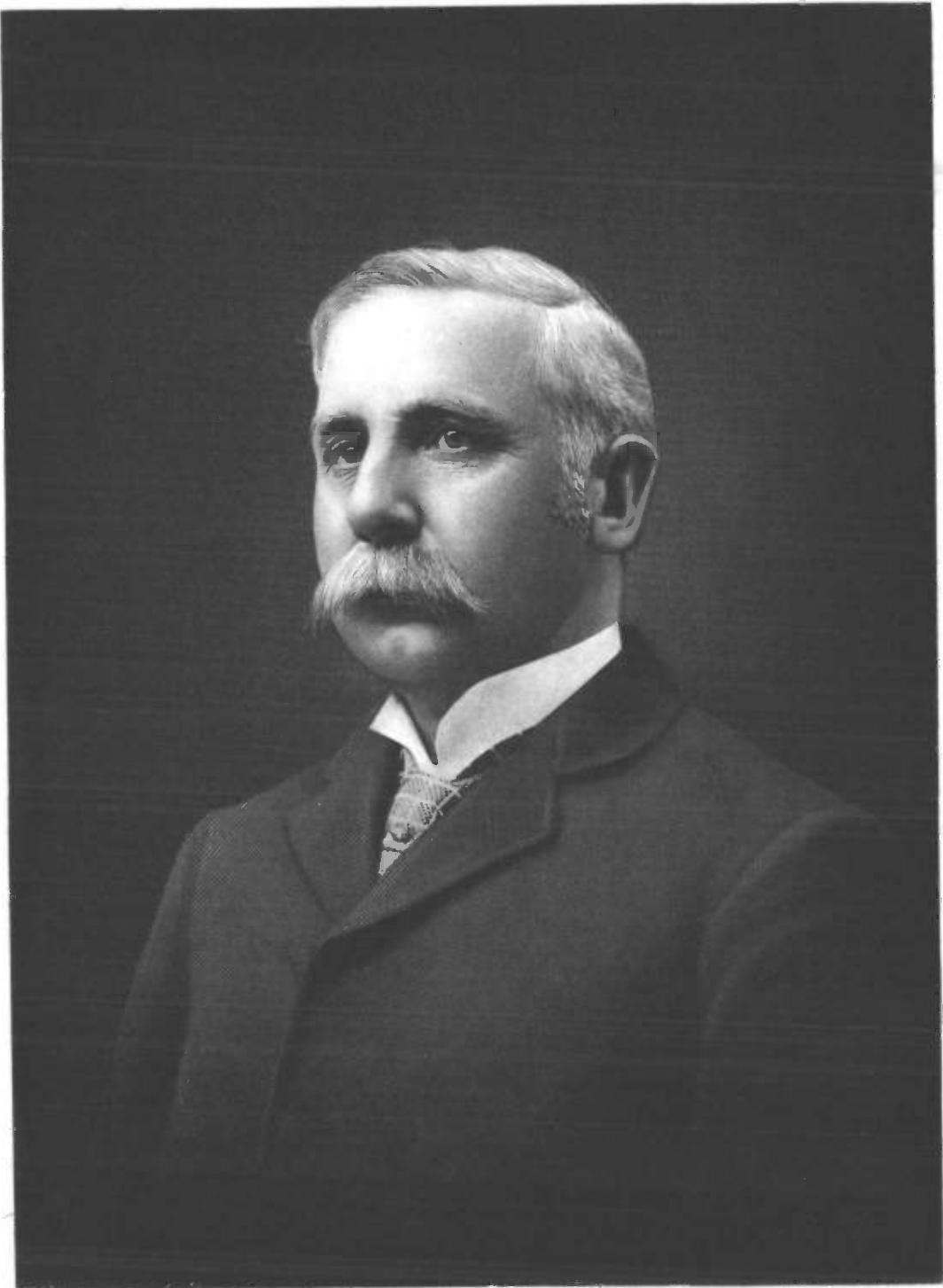
Mr. Goodman has never ceased to feel the keenest interest in fruit culture, nor has he ever ceased to be a student of the science of fruit production. In fact, he has so continually broadened his knowledge along this line that he is now regarded as authority upon the subject by many. He planted a large orchard at Olden, Missouri, and organized the Olden Fruit Company, of Howell county, Missouri, with Judge J. K. Cravens as president, J. E. Evans as vice president and L. A. Goodman as secretary and manager. This company set out twelve hundred trees, and after continuing the enterprise for twelve years, sold out. Mr. Goodman then organized the Ozark Orchard Company, at Kansas City, Missouri, and has an orchard in the Ozarks containing twenty-two hundred acres, to the supervision of which he gives his personal attention.

Of this company J. A. Prescott is president, E. C. Wright, secretary, and Mr. Goodman vice president and manager. This is one of the most extensive, important and successful fruit growing enterprises in the section of the country in which it is located, and is proving a profitable investment, for fruits of the finest variety are there raised and command the highest market prices.

All through the years, Mr. Goodman has studied the needs and requirements of different kinds of fruit as to the soil, temperature, moisture and plant food and the various influences which are detrimental or beneficial to the trees. His knowledge is most comprehensive and accurate and his prominence as a fruit-raiser has led to his selection for prominent official positions in this connection. He is now and has been secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society for twenty-five years, and he arranged for, and had charge of, the fruit exhibits of Missouri at the expositions held in Chicago in 1893 and in St. Louis in 1904. He is likewise president of the American Pomological Society, represented by many of the most prominent fruit-growers of the entire country. This organization is one which has proved of marked value in disseminating knowledge among fruit-growers and promoting the horticultural interests of the country. Mr. Goodman has done much to stimulate the ambition and activities of horticulturists and orchardists of this state, his labors constituting an important element in Missouri's progress in this connection.

In 1868 Mr. Goodman was married to Miss Emogene Parker, who was born in Michigan. They now have three children: Marie, at home; Mrs. Fanny Simonds; and Mrs. Josephine Croysdale. Mr. Goodman is a Presbyterian, holding membership with the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church, in the work of which he is deeply and helpfully interested in the various departments of its activity. For thirty years he has been a superintendent of the Sunday school, and has done much toward systematizing and promoting the work of giving to the young religious instruction as a basis for character building. His life is honorable, his actions manly and sincere, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.





Geo. P. Gross.

Colonel George Peery Gross



COLONEL GEORGE PEERY GROSS, a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, a Spanish war veteran, a member of the National Guard and connected through ancestry with the War for Independence, being now president of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a citizen in whom patriotism has always been a salient characteristic. He was born at Van Buren, Arkansas, November 21, 1847. His father, George Gross, was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a manufacturer of leather. He served in the Confederate army in the commissary department, holding a staff position. The paternal grandfather, Jacob S. Gross, was a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war of 1812, while the great-grandfather, John Gross, was captain of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in the Revolutionary war. Michael Gross, an uncle of our subject, was also a soldier, serving with General Walker at Nicaragua in the filibustering expedition. All of the above were officers and the military record of the family is one of which its members have reason to be proud. The mother of Colonel Gross, of this review, was Lockey Peery, a native of Tazewell, Virginia, who was married, however, in Washington county, Missouri, to George Gross. His death occurred in Kansas City. The mother also passed away there and both were laid to rest in a cemetery at Van Buren, Arkansas.

Colonel Gross, of this review, acquired a limited education in the public schools of Van Buren. He was but fourteen and a half years of age when he joined the Confederate army, serving for three and a half years in defense of the southern cause. He was with Major Buck Brown's Battalion of Independent Rangers and later was transferred to Major General James F. Fagan's escort company. Subsequently he served with the Missouri troops in a campaign against General Banks' expedition up the Red river, and he also saw service against General Steele's advance out of Little Rock to Shreveport, Louisiana. He participated in the battles at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, and in several engagements in the Indian Territory. At the close of the war he surrendered at Little Rock and took the oath of allegiance to support the constitution of the United States, being at that time eighteen years of age. When the war was over Colonel Gross engaged in merchandising at Van Buren, Arkansas, becoming connected with a store there in 1866. He continued to reside at Van Buren until 1874,

which year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City. Here he entered the employ of the Duncan-Wyeth Hardware Company, which was later succeeded by the Hall & Willis Hardware Company. He traveled all over the west selling goods for those houses until 1887, when he accepted a similar position with the Kansas City Hardware Company, continuing with that concern for a year. He then resigned to engage in business on his own account, becoming manufacturers' agent for several eastern manufacturing companies, which he represented in that capacity until 1898.

In the meantime Colonel Gross had gained some military experience, for on the 26th of May, 1891, he was appointed by Governor W. J. Stone as quartermaster of the Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. On the 22d of December, 1893, he resigned and was elected first lieutenant of Battery B, Missouri National Guard, being commissioned as such by Governor Stone. On the 31st of March, 1894, he was again appointed and commissioned by Governor Stone quartermaster of the Third Regiment, and on the 10th of April, 1895, he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment, followed by election to the colonelcy on the 24th of October of the same year. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was appointed and commissioned colonel of the Third Missouri Regiment of the United States Volunteer Infantry, the commission bearing date April 27, 1898. His command was attached to the Second Army Corps at Camp Alger and he marched with his regiment and Second Division of the Second Army Corps to Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, and thence was sent to Camp Mead, Pennsylvania, to join the army corps. He saw seven months' service and when the country no longer needed the military aid of her loyal citizens he returned to his home.

Colonel Gross then engaged in the business of selling mines and mineral and timber lands. He is interested in a number of mining properties and at the present time (1908) he is president of the Manhattan Gold Crest Mining Company of Manhattan, Nevada. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Logan Copper Company of Arizona, which properties are in the course of development, and in their ownership he is associated with several prominent Kansas City capitalists. His office is at No. 1008 Commerce building. He has made a close study of the mining conditions, interests and possibilities of the west and has good reason to believe that his investments have been placed in valuable mining properties. He owns valuable zinc mining land in northern Arkansas and he is also sole owner and manufacturer of a burner for fuel oil.

Colonel Gross was married to Miss Martha Vincil at St. Louis, Missouri, a daughter of Rev. John D. Vincil, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who is well known in his denomination and was for twenty-one years secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, which position

he held at the time of his death. Colonel and Mrs. Gross have never had any children of their own but have reared a nephew, Harry Miller, who is a young man well and favorably known in Kansas City. During the Spanish-American war he served as a lieutenant of one of the companies in his uncle's regiment. Colonel Gross and his wife are well known socially in the city. Mrs. Gross is the president of the Southwest Missouri board of home missions and president of the board of city missions; and is also president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In his political views Colonel Gross has always been a stalwart democrat and upon the party ticket he was placed in nomination for the office of county collector in 1900. Although defeated, his opponent won the election by a very small majority, Colonel Gross polling a large vote. He is now president of the local camp of the Sons of the American Revolution and was the first commander of General John C. Bates Camp, No. 7, of the United Spanish War Veterans, also brigadier general commanding the Western Brigade of the Missouri Division of the United Confederate Veterans. He is a man of fine presence and soldierly bearing, his appearance giving evidence of his military experience. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been connected with some military organization and he greatly enjoys the association with his comrades of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and of the National Guard, meeting them as he does at various campfires. Fraternally Colonel Gross is a Mason and an Elk and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In 1898 he made application to the United States government for the position of colonel in a United States Volunteer Regiment for the purpose of service in the Philippines. These positions, however, are given to regular officers, an established rule of the war department, and Mr. Gross was offered the appointment as major, which he declined. The application was accompanied by the following endorsements, which show in what high esteem he is held:

Gallatin, Missouri, March 22, 1899.

To the President:—

Geo. P. Gross, Esq., late Colonel of the Third Mo. Vols. in the recent war with Spain, desires an appointment as Colonel under the army reorganization act. Col. Gross is an accomplished gentleman, a splendid soldier and I am sure will acquit himself with credit in the position he seeks. He saw four years of active service in the war of '61-'65 and is therefore peculiarly well fitted for the command of a regiment. His appointment I am sure would be very agreeable to the citizens of Missouri, and I sincerely hope you may see your way clear to make it. With best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Alex. M. Dockery,
(Member of Congress 6th District.)

EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Kansas City, Mo., March 28, 1899.

The Hon. Sec'y. of War,

Sir:—I am informed that Col. Geo. P. Gross contemplates the organization of a regiment of Infantry, under the late act of Congress for the increase of the Army.

The Colonel has had extended experience in that of the Civil war, Colonel of the 3rd Mo. National Guards, which he reorganized at the call of the President for troops, and commanded the same, until the close of the Cuban war. He is in full vigor of manhood, and seems to be born for Military service. His recognition by you, would gratify not only Kansas City, but his extended acquaintance of friends. Your department would be sure of an efficient officer as well. Hoping we may be recognized in him by you, I am,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. F. Devol,

Late Col. 36th Ohio Vol.

(Brevet Brig. General).

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Sec'y of War,
Washington, D. C.

FARRAGUT-THOMAS POST, NO. 8,
Department of Missouri, G. A. R.
Kansas City, Mo., April 4, 1899.

Col. Geo. P. Gross,
3rd Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

We, ex-Union Soldiers of '61 to '65, entertaining a profound respect for the fighting qualities of the American Soldier, North and South, and having a firm reliance on the Volunteer Army as the Safeguard of our Republic, do believe that the Volunteer Soldier should be recognized and encouraged.

With that view, and from our knowledge of your character as a man and citizen, and your experience and actual service as a soldier through two wars, and your many years' connection with the Militia of this State as Colonel of a regiment, we regard you as especially fitted for military service, and command of men, and suggest that you apply, and we most cordially recommend that you be appointed and commissioned as Colonel of the first regiment of United States Volunteers that may be called into service from this State to increase the Army.

You are at liberty to call upon us, if you please, for further endorsements, or to use this letter as you deem proper.

Yours truly,

W. H. Wormstrad, Post Commander.

Jere T. Dew (P. P. P.) and Adj't.

D. H. Porter.

Ross Guffin (P. P. C.)

A. B. Gunn.

E. B. Howard (P. P. C.)

Wm. Henry (P. P. C.)

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1899.

This is to say that Colonel Geo. P. Gross, 3rd Missouri Volunteers, served under my command in the 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, from May 31, 1898, until the regiment was mustered out of service in September, 1898.

The regiment was one of the most efficient that I have had the honor to command, and its Colonel was always able, efficient, prompt in all duties, and thoroughly reliable. His very extensive military experience and training in two wars, combined with his high character as a man, give him special qualifications for further service in commanding a regiment of Volunteers should their services be required.

George W. Davis,
Brigadier General, U. S. Vols.
(Regular Army Officer.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
97th Street and Marine Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 31, 1899.

The Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

Understanding that Colonel Geo. P. Gross, late of the 3rd Mo. Volunteer Infantry is an applicant for the Colonely of a Provisional Regiment Volunteer Infantry Regiment should a call be made.

I have the honor to recommend this officer as an intelligent, faithful and worthy soldier.

He is well qualified for the command of a Volunteer regiment and if appointed will in my judgment do credit to the public service and himself.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. Montrose Graham,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Retired. (Regular Army officer.)

Colonel George Peery Gross

SAMUEL H. CHILES,
 Marshal of Jackson County,
 Kansas City, Mo., March, 1899.

Hon. Secretary of War,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I take pleasure in recommending Col. Geo. P. Gross, late commander of the 3rd Mo. Infantry for the appointment of Colonel of the Mo. U. S. Vol. Infantry to be raised in the Missouri field.

Col. Gross is a gentleman of military culture, courageous and experienced in the art of war, having done service in the Civil War on the side of the Lost Cause, during which his service was commendable as evinced by those who served with him in that struggle. His appointment to that position would meet the hearty approval of the whole state of Missouri and more especially of his comrades of Camp 80, U. C. V. of Kansas City, Mo.

S. C. Ragan, Capt. Comm'd'g Camp 80, U. C. V., K. C., Mo.

(United Confederate Veterans.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

Washington, D. C.,
 Kansas City, Mo., April 10th, 1899.

To the President of the United States,
 Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

Colonel George P. Gross, of Kansas City, Mo., will be an applicant for appointment as Colonel for one of the Volunteer regiments to be raised under the army reorganization act, provided you decide to appoint the same or any of them from civil life. Colonel Gross has had many years' experience in military affairs, having served about three years in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was for several years colonel of the Third Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri, and was colonel of the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers during the late war with Spain. He has received high commendations from all of his superior officers, and I feel sure his record will be found to be one of exceptional merit. He stands high as a citizen in this community, and his appointment would please his many friends of both parties.

I most earnestly recommend him to your kind consideration, and trust you may find opportunity to give him the place he seeks.

Yours respectfully,

W. S. Cowheul,
 M. C. 5th District Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26, '99.

To the Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

Col. George P. Gross, 3rd Mo. Vol. Infantry, reported to me in June, 1898, immediately after I took command of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps at Camp R. A. Alger and remained under my command until mustered out in the fall of the same year.

As a regimental commander I consider him one of the best in the brigade. He is thoroughly efficient and reliable. His practical experience and training during the Civil war; his long and honorable service in the National Guard of Missouri and now added to these his service and experience in the Spanish war give him special fitness for the command of a regiment. His character as an officer and a gentleman are above reproach and if any of the new regiments of volunteers authorized are called into service no better selection for a commander could be made. I endorse his application and recommend him for appointment.

Very respectfully,

Nelson, Cole,
Brig. Gen'l, U. S. V.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT,

John F. Philips, Judge.
Western District, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17th, 1899.

Hon. Russell A. Alger,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

In the event of a call for volunteer troops and the organization of new regiments therefor, should Missouri be entitled to one regiment, I beg to lay before you for consideration the name of Col. George P. Gross for colonel. Mr. Gross is a man of decidedly military spirit and taste. He was colonel of one of the "crack" regiments of the National Guards of Missouri at the outbreak with Spain. He organized the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers for that service and went south, and then was stationed at Camp Alger; but failed of his ambition to reach the front anywhere. This was a great disappointment to his ambition. His regiment, in my humble judgment, was one of the best equipped and drilled in the state, and would have given a good account of itself had the opportunity been afforded it.

Col. Gross is a fighter, and a man of admirable courage, but of excellent judgment and self control. I know of no man in the state better suited to a regimental command than he is. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

John F. Philips.

DEW, PARKINSON & BARNES,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
818-19-20-21 N. Y. Life Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo., March 25, 1899.

Hon. Russell A. Alger,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

It is my special pleasure to endorse and recommend Colonel George P. Gross, late Colonel of the 3rd Missouri Regiment, U. S. Infantry Volunteers, for the command of the first regiment of Volunteers the State of Missouri may be called upon to furnish, to increase the U. S. Volunteer Army.

Honest, honorable and honored citizen, endowed with a strong physique, the martial spirit, and a desire to serve his country; with experience as a soldier through two wars, he is eminently qualified by nature, education and training to command men, and for the position to which he aspires.

Very respectfully,
Jere T. Dew.

OFFICE OF MAYOR,
Kansas City, Mo., March 29th, 1899.

Jas. M. Jones, Mayor.
E. Mont. Reily, Private Sec'y.

Hon. Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I take special pleasure in recommending Col. George P. Gross, of our city, for the appointment to the Colonely of the United States Vol. Infantry Regiment, supposed to be called in the near future. The Colonel is an honest and honorable citizen and responded to the call for troops during the late war; commanding until mustered out in November.

His appointment would greatly gratify his many friends, not only in Kansas City, but throughout the entire state.

He is a strong, vigorous man, of military bearing, and has had experience in two wars, thereby making him competent to fill such a position with honor to the government and to the state.

Yours truly,

Dic. J. M. J. Jas. M. Jones, Mayor.

KANSAS CITY POSTOFFICE.

Office of the Postmaster.

Kansas City, Jackson Co., Mo., 3, 16, '99.

To the Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—

Colonel Gross, of this city, is an applicant for the appointment to the colonelcy under the new Army Bill and I desire to express to you my sincere and unqualified endorsement for Colonel Gross and beg to acquaint you with a few facts pertaining to this matter.

He is a man of fine intelligence and splendid physique and of good character and a host of friends in the state of Missouri, and particularly in this city. He was a private in the Confederate army, he afterwards became the colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Missouri National Guards and took his regiment as colonel into the Spanish-American service and all army officers, I think, will agree that he presented one of the best regiments that was called into the service and they made a splendid showing under all circumstances, although they never got into actual fighting.

After the war was over his regiment was mustered out at Kansas City and thereafter Colonel Gross resigned his commission as colonel to the governor of the state under the National Guard service.

He is strongly supported by not only Democrats but also by Republicans, all of whom have, and do yet, thoroughly appreciate his military qualifications. He is a man capable of commanding, and possessing that judgment which would justify the assertion that he could be relied upon to make no mistakes for his government.

I take great pleasure in commending him to your favorable consideration and trust that when Missouri's interests are taken up in reference to these appointments that Kansas City may be represented by Colonel Gross, in the position above indicated.

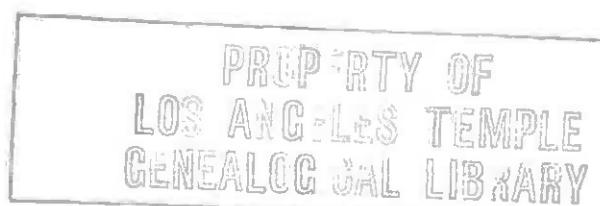
I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours very truly,

S. S. Scott.

I join the other friends of Colonel Gross in recommending his appointment.

William Warner.





George W. Clark

George Edward Muehlebach



GEORGE EDWARD MUEHLEBACH, well known as a representative of the brewing interests of Kansas City as the president of the Muehlebach Company, was born August 10, 1881, a representative of one of the pioneer families of this county. His father, George Muehlebach, now deceased, was one of a family of four sons and a daughter, who came to America.

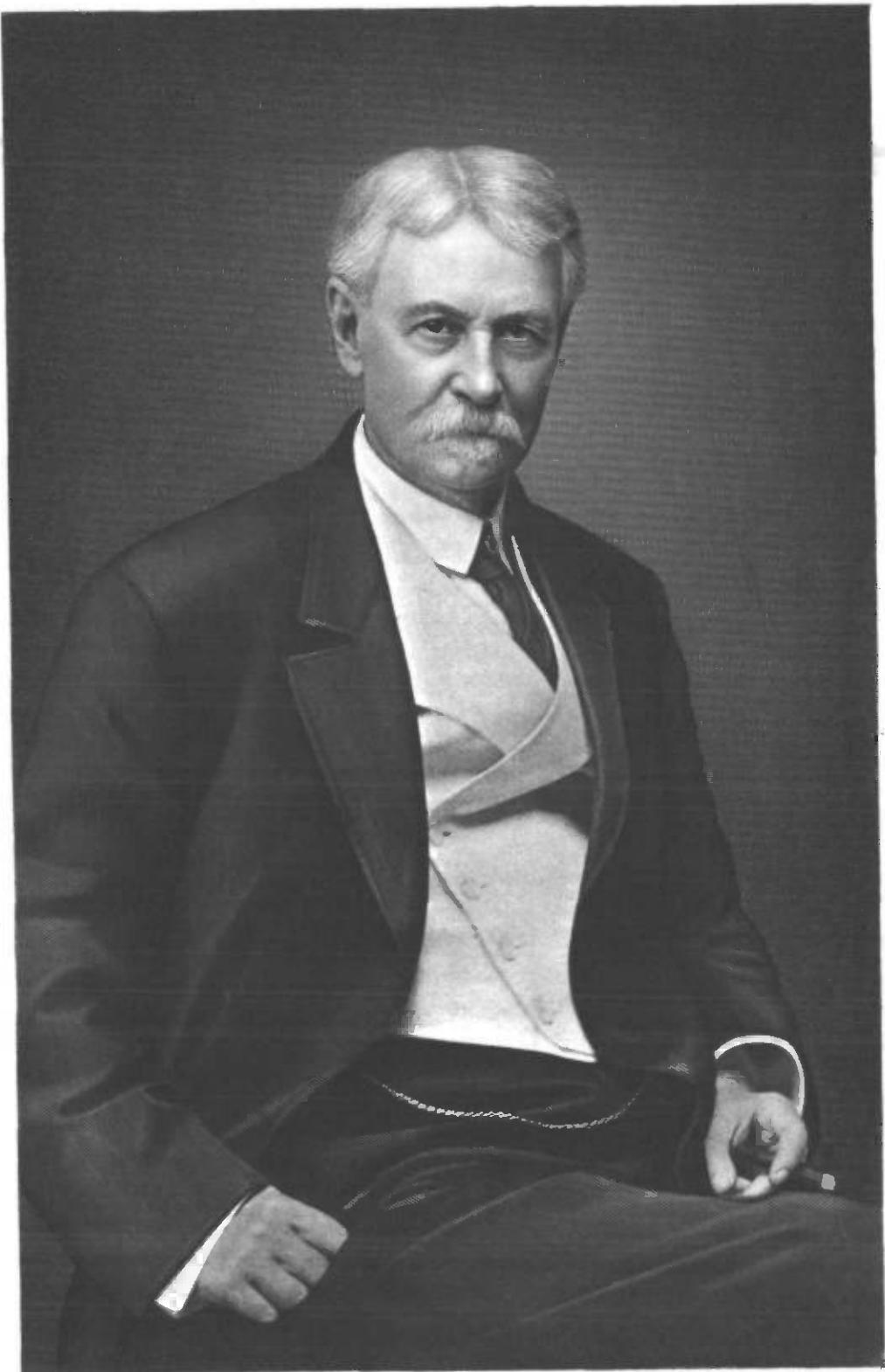
The sons all established homes in Kansas City but the daughter remained at Lafayette, Indiana. All are now deceased. One of the brothers, Peter Muehlebach, conducted a wine garden at Forty-first street and State Line and also was proprietor of one of the first hotels here and Western Star House. The other brother, John, was interested in the brewery until 1890, when he sold out to George Muehlebach. The last named was born in Argau, Switzerland, April 24, 1833, and is a representative of an old Swiss family. He acquired his education there and on coming to America in 1857, settled in Lafayette, Indiana. Two years were there passed and on the expiration of that period he became a resident of Kansas City. He worked at the harness trade in what was then the town of Westport and later removed to Quindaro, where he engaged in business for himself. Not long afterward he and his brother John, who had accompanied him to America, began freighting between Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Silver Bow, Helena and Butte with ox-teams, and were thus engaged for several years prior to the period of railroad transportation.

George Muehlebach next turned his attention to mining interests in Colorado and thus operated until about 1870, when he again came to Kansas City and with his brother John bought the Helmreich brewery, with which he was connected until his death December 22, 1905. In 1880 they demolished the old plant and erected the present plant, to which repeated additions have been made as the increasing trade demanded until it is now an extensive and well housed enterprise. At the beginning the manufactured product was only two hundred barrels per year and today it is about sixty-five thousand, while sixty men are employed in the manufacture of their celebrated Pilsner. Mr. Muehlebach devoted his entire attention to that business and this enterprise proved very successful.

George Muehlebach was a member of the Swiss American Society and was interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his native land. He was also most loyal to his adopted country and was in full sympathy with its free institutions. He belonged to the Catholic church and was independent in politics. In 1880 he married Margaret M. Bessenbacher, a daughter of John Bessenbacher, of Kansas City, who was of American birth but of Bavarian lineage. They became parents of three children: George E.; Sophronia C., the wife of William Buchholz, first assistant prosecuting attorney of Kansas City and a member of the firm of Kelly, Brewster & Buchholz; and Carl A., who at the age of twenty years is superintendent of the brewery. The father left to his family an excellent estate which he had built up after coming to America.

George Edward Muehlebach pursued his education in the public schools and in a German Catholic school of Kansas City, also attending Spalding's Business College, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. He then became connected with his father's business as solicitor and collector and when he had served in that capacity for two years he acted as superintendent of the brewery and later was associated with the office work. He thus gained a practical knowledge of the business in all of its departments and in 1904 became a member of the firm and was chosen secretary and treasurer. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the presidency, having taken over the management of the business the year before. He is now conducting a well established enterprise which is bringing to the company a gratifying profit.

Mr. Muehlebach is a member of various fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to the Elks and the Eagle lodges, to the Swiss-American Society, to the Elmridge Club, the Manufacturers & Merchants Association and the Rochester Hunt & Fish Clubs. He takes his annual vacation in a trip each fall to the Indian Territory for hunting and fishing. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He is interested to a large extent in Kansas City real estate, his property including his own home at No. 3672 Madison, in the suburb of Roanoke.



Alfred Roe

Alfred Toll



LFRED TOLL at the age of seventy-six years, is as active in business circles as many a man of half his age and the splendid success which he has attained is the direct outcome of his intense activity, intelligently applied. He has noted and utilized opportunities that others have passed by heedlessly and while the life record of others may have been more spectacular, his has been none the less essential or important, for he belongs to that class of representative American men who in promoting individual success contribute also to the public good.

He was born in Schenectady, New York, January 6, 1832. His father, Phillip R. Toll, was also a native of New York and a direct descendant of Charles Hansen Toll, who sailed from Sweden, was arrested by Algerian pirates and held for bounty, and escaping, swam six miles to a British merchantman which carried him to South America. Thence he made his way to New York, where he arrived in 1748. He secured large grants of land around the present site of the city of Schenectady and became a very prominent figure in the early history of that section of the state, his name figuring conspicuously in its annals. Phillip R. Toll, the father, was married in early manhood to Miss Nancy DeGraaf, also a native of the Empire state and a representative of one of the oldest and wealthiest Holland Dutch families of New York. Her brother, John S. DeGraaf, furnished the United States government with all of the funds for the equipment of the naval fleet on the Great Lakes in the war of 1812, which enormous loan was never repaid until long after his death. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the first railroad built in America. In the year 1841 Phillip R. Toll, with his wife and family, left New York to become pioneer settlers of St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he spent his remaining days. His wife, who was born September 17, 1797, died March 27, 1898, at the remarkable old age of one hundred years, six months and ten days. Two sons of the family are still living, the younger being General I. D. Toll, of Petoskey, Michigan.

The elder, Alfred Toll, of Kansas City, acquired his education in St. Joseph county, Michigan, and in Fort Wayne, Indiana, returning from the latter place to the former and there engaging in business as a general merchant. He also conducted a sawmill and flourmill there and was a prominent

and active factor in business life in that locality until May, 1866, when he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where for twenty years he successfully conducted a lumber business. In 1873 he assisted in organizing the Badger State Lumber Company at Hannibal with mills in Wisconsin, and in 1886 organized the Badger Lumber Company to conduct the retail yards of the former and handle the products of its manufacture in the North, removing to Kansas City to make this the headquarters of the business. Through his untiring energies and skillful manipulation of business interests the enterprise has in the twenty-two years of its existence become one of the largest and best known lumber industries of this part of the country. Mr. Toll also organized the Fort Smith Lumber Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which operates four mills and owns ninety-four thousand acres of timber land. He likewise built the Central Railroad of Arkansas and at the present time is president of the Badger Lumber Company, the Fort Smith Lumber Company, the Central Railroad of Arkansas and the Choctaw Investment Company, beside being an officer and director in various other financial and commercial institutions. He is now in his seventy-seventh year but robust and strong and no man in his employ leads a more active or strenuous life.

On the 6th of January, 1863, Mr. Toll was married to Miss Mary Lee, a daughter of Warren and Eliza Lee, of Maryland. They have one son, Phillip R., who was born November 22, 1863, and is now connected with the father in the lumber business.

Those who have personal acquaintance with Mr. Toll know him as a man of genial nature, warm hearted and sympathetic, holding friendship inviolable and manifesting unfaltering loyalty to every trust. Charitable and benevolent interests have received his generous support and in matters of citizenship his position is never an equivocal one. He stands always in support of progress and improvement and in municipal affairs, as in business life, looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He has never sought to figure in public life, however, but has given his time and attention to his home and his business. In the latter he has made a record which any man might be proud to possess. He has gradually worked his way upward and the attainment of success has been accompanied by the acquirement of an unsullied reputation built upon his fulfillment of every obligation and his straightforward dealings in every relation. It is seldom that a man of his years shows such activity and enterprise in business or keeps pace with the modern spirit as he has done and it is more seldom that a man controlling such extensive and important interests is spoken of in terms of such unqualified confidence and respect.



Geo. H. Kahmann

George H. Kahmann



GEORGE H. KAHMANN, senior member of the firm of Kahmann & McMurry, prominent contractors of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 18, 1854. His father, Christopher H. Kahmann, removed soon afterward to Franklin county, Missouri, with his family, and there engaged in the pork-packing business for twenty-five years. His memory is yet cherished as that of one of Washington's leading citizens, whose business enterprise and devotion to the public good were the chief elements in the city's growth and progress. He wedded Mary Mense Uhlenbrock, who was born on a sailing vessel en route to America from Hanover, Germany, in 1835. Her father, whose family name was Mense, married the heir to the estate of Uhlenbrock, an old German domain, and according to the law of that country, assumed the name of the estate as his surname.

George H. Kahmann was the eldest in a family of eight children, six of whom reached adult years, while five of the number are still living. Guy F. Kahmann, the eldest, is secretary and treasurer of the H. Tibbe & Son Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Missouri meerschaum corn cob pipes at Washington, Missouri. Joseph F. Kahmann is special agent and adjuster for the Home Insurance Company at Kansas City. Mrs. Charles I. Wynne, formerly of St. Louis, and Mrs. John B. Busch, are both residing at the old home in Washington, Missouri.

George H. Kahmann was educated in the parish schools of Washington, Missouri, and spent two years at Notre Dame University, after which he entered the Washington Savings Bank as assistant cashier, which position he held for three years. He then went to St. Louis and accepted a clerical position in a wholesale mercantile house, but upon the death of his mother, in 1874, he returned to Washington to look after his father's interests, while his father made a trip to Europe. In 1879 Mr. Kahmann purchased a controlling interest in the business of the firm of H. Tibbe & Son, who had just taken out a patent for the manufacture of corn cob pipes, after which he devoted his attention entirely to the establishment of the business. He thus laid the foundation of an enterprise that has since grown to vast proportions and has in the past thirty years paid its stockholders a quarter of a million dollars in dividends.

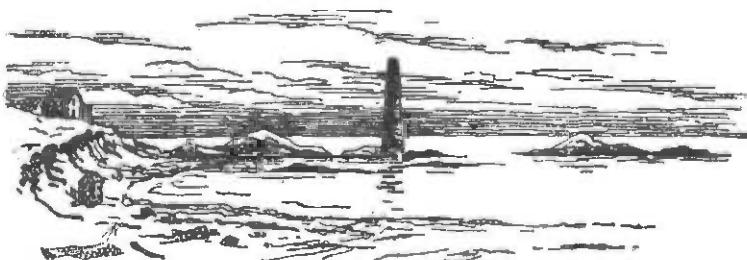
On the 12th of May, 1881, Mr. Kahmann was married to Miss Mary S. Hopkins, a daughter of H. S. Hopkins, president of the H. S. Hopkins Bridge Company, a well known bridge contracting firm of St. Louis. A year later Mr. Kahmann became a member of that firm, thus extending the scope of his activity.

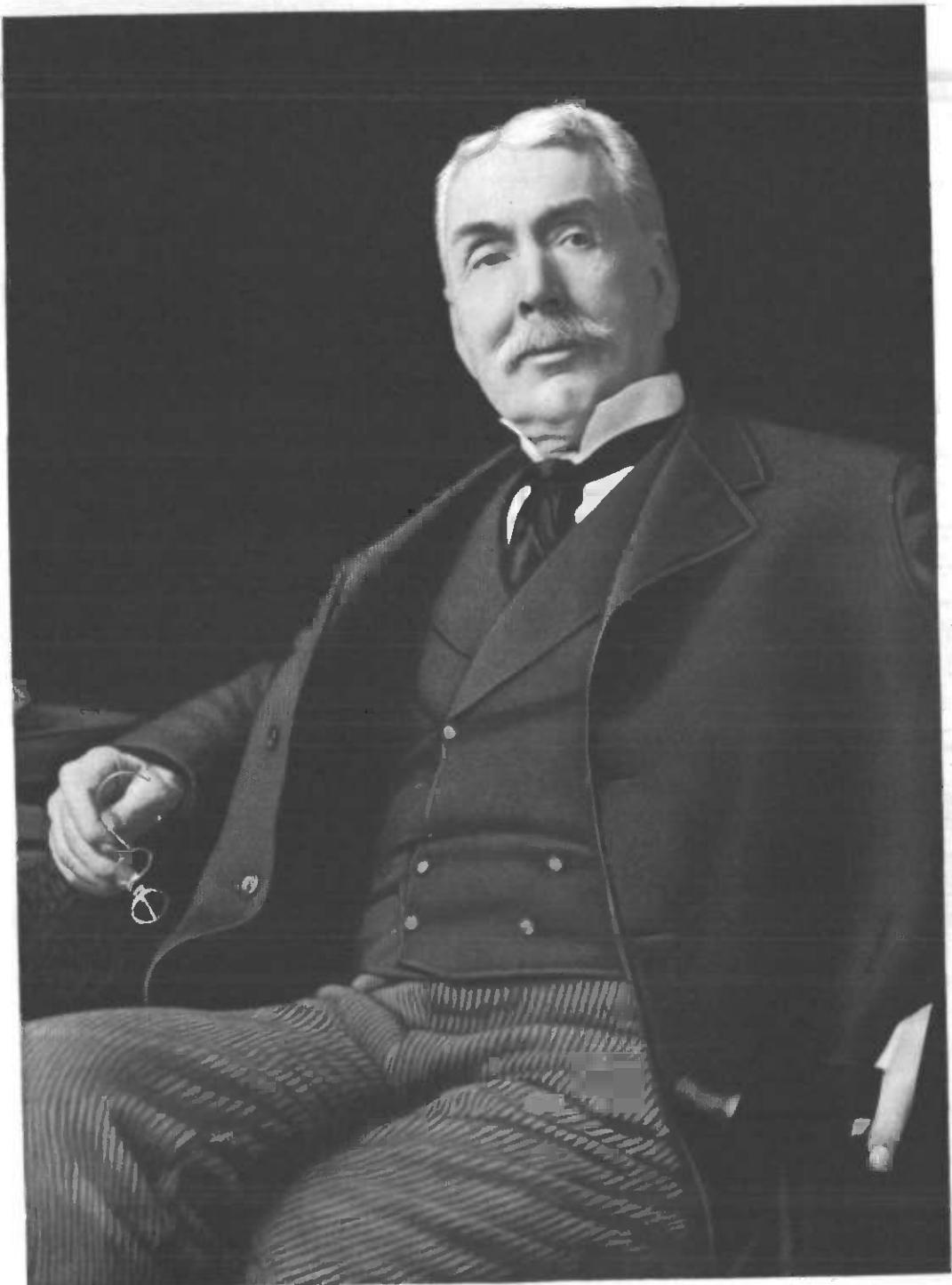
In 1885 he placed his brother, Guy F. Kahmann, in charge of the corn cob pipe business at Washington, and became actively engaged in bridge work, taking charge of the construction of the substructure of a bridge on the Louisville Southern Railroad at Tyrone, Kentucky, near Lawrenceburg. The Hopkins Bridge Company having secured the contract for the Winner bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City, Mr. Kahmann came here in 1889 to take charge of its construction, and, bringing his family with him, has since made this city his home. Since his arrival he has been continually engaged in general railroad and bridge contracting, making a specialty of pneumatic work and deep and difficult foundations, for which construction the company is equipped with one of the largest plants in the west. They have to their credit the substructure of important bridges on nearly every railway system in the west and south, among which are all the bridges on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, including the bridge at Little Rock, Arkansas; the first bridge constructed over the Red river on the Rock Island Railroad; the bridge over the Alabama river near Montgomery on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; the Maple Leaf bridge at Kansas City; and the substructure of the Sixth street viaduct over the Kaw river at Kansas City. They are now engaged in building a bridge over the Atchafalaya river near Melville, Louisiana, on the New Orleans branch of the Frisco system.

Mr. Kahmann has been very successful in all his enterprises, and his name is widely and favorably known in the business world in which he has been engaged, and is highly respected in social circles. He has large real-estate holdings in Kansas City, and takes a lively interest in the welfare and advancement of the city. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and socially with the Elm Ridge Club. In politics he is a democrat, but not active, and he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Kahmann has a family of four children: Nathalie M., at home; C. Henry, who is with the Rudd-McQueeny Insurance Company; George H., who is with the Central National Bank; and Karl G., at school. Mr. Kahmann is a man of genial, social nature, but modest and retiring in manner. He is, however, recognized as a public-spirited citizen, charitable in thought and action. His personality is one which inspires respect and confidence. He is a man of fine appearance, face and figure being indicative of his active, well spent life, whereby he has advanced from a comparatively humble place in the business world to one of distinction and affluence. He has made steady progress, not by reason of any favoring circumstances or peculiarly

fortunate conditions that have surrounded him, but because he has been watchful of the opportunities pointing to success, has utilized the chances that have come to him, and has gained public confidence by unfaltering reliability as well as most excellent workmanship. The firm of which he is now at the head is today one of the most important in contracting circles in Kansas City and the west.





Ged Halley

George Halley, M. D.

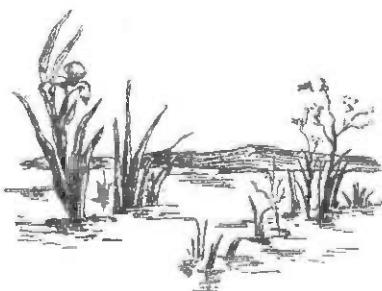


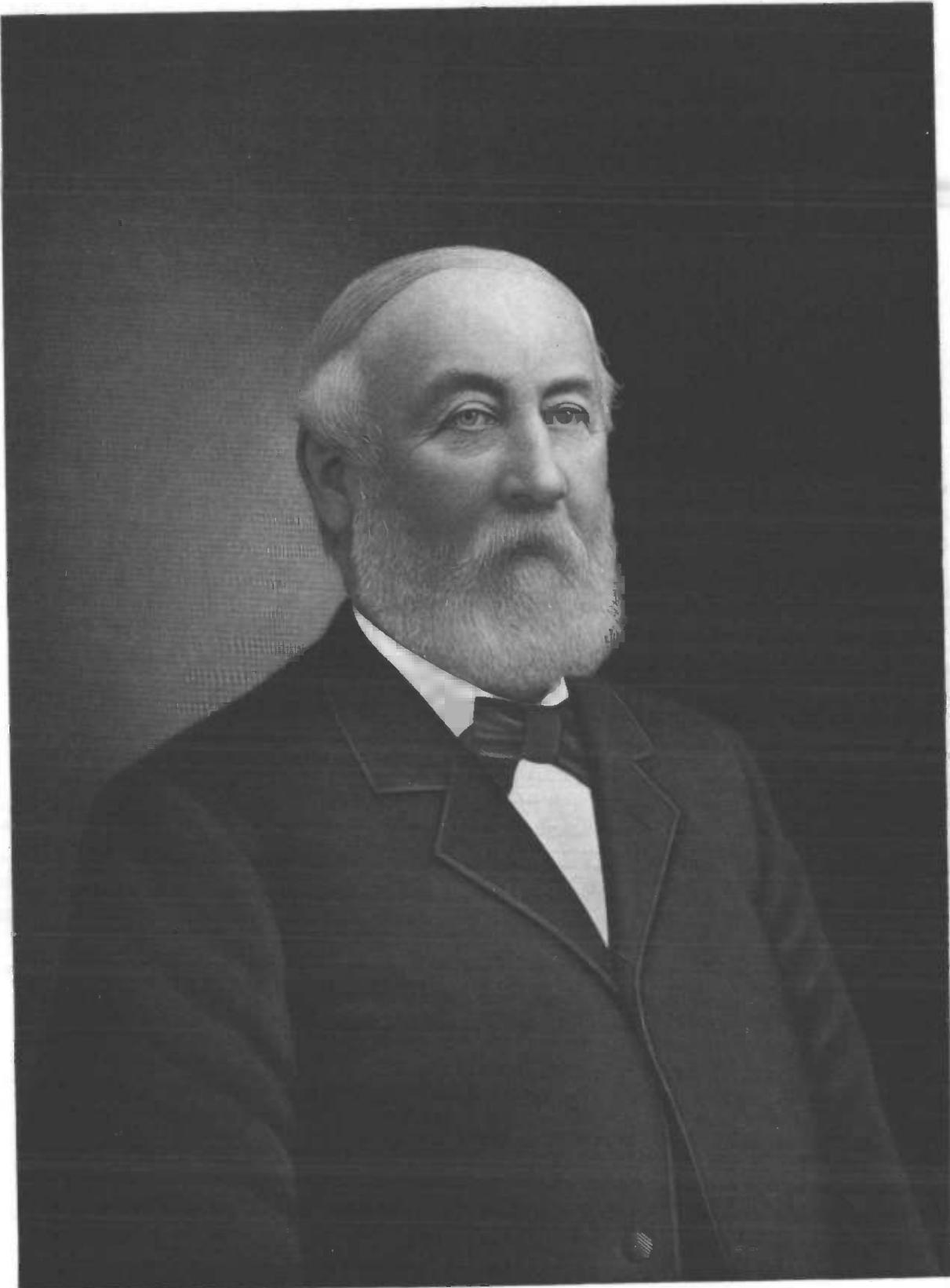
R. GEORGE HALLEY, who in his practice has specialized in surgery, is well known to the medical profession of the country through his writings and as an educator, while in Kansas City he has gained an extensive and important practice as a recognition on the part of the public of his superior skill and efficiency. He was born in Aurora, York county, Ontario, Canada, September 10, 1839, his parents being George and Jane Halley. He is a descendant of Sir Edmund Halley, a famous English astronomer, and in the maternal line of James Baird, a civil engineer of Scotland. From York county his father removed to Wellington county, Ontario, where in the midst of the forest he developed a farm and because of the situation of the family home upon the frontier in a most sparsely settled district, Dr. Halley had no school advantages until he attained the age of fifteen years. His parents gave him instruction to some extent and he had access to a small but good library and thus he laid the foundation for the breadth of knowledge which characterizes him at the present day. Between 1854 and 1858 he spent three winters as a pupil in the common schools, which had then been established; and later he entered the county grammar school, where he prepared for college. His studies were interrupted by the death of two of his brothers but he continued his school work alone in the evenings at home and thus qualified for entrance to the Victoria University at Toronto, wherein he matriculated in 1865 as a medical student. In 1867 he was appointed prosector to the chair of anatomy and in the following March went to New York city, where he pursued a spring course at Long Island College Hospital. The succeeding summer was passed in attending clinical instruction in various hospitals and dispensaries, and in the autumn he reentered the Victoria University, from which he was graduated in March, 1869, with the M.D. degree.

On account of his father's death, however, he had to return home and manage the farming interests until 1870, when he made his way to the west in search of a location. He decided upon Kansas City, and for thirty-eight years has been a representative of the medical fraternity here, making, however, a specialty of surgery in his practice. In this connection he has won more than local fame. In May, 1874, he performed the first operation in Kansas City for ovariotomy, in which he was successful. In 1870 he was appointed

assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians & Surgeons and has almost continuously since that time been connected with educational work along the line of the profession. In 1871 he was elected professor of anatomy to succeed Dr. A. D. Taylor, who had been called to the chair of surgery and on the death of Dr. Taylor in 1882 he again became his successor, occupying the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians & Surgeons until 1891. In 1892 he was made professor of surgery in the University Medical College and so continues to the present time. From 1888 until 1895 he conducted a private hospital, which brought him special advantages through its thorough equipment in the performance of surgical operation. In 1884, in connection with Dr. A. L. Fulton, he established the Kansas City Medical Record, the oldest local medical journal now in existence, and was associated therewith for several years. He has been a constant contributor to medical journals and has frequently prepared and delivered papers before medical societies upon the discussion of various points of interest to the profession. He has continuously been a student and his wide research and investigation have constantly broadened his knowledge, while his experience has continually promoted his efficiency.

In 1871 Dr. Halley was married to Miss Florence Chiles, who was a member of the Methodist church, and died in that faith in 1887, leaving one daughter, Georgia E., now the wife of Donald Lotshaw, associate editor of the Kansas City Star. In November, 1889, Dr. Halley was again married, his second union being with Miss Jessie, daughter of Dr. J. Q. Egelston, of Olathe, Kansas. Their two children are George E. and Eleanor J.





Geo. W. Sedgwick

George W. Sedgewick



IN PIONEER times George W. Sedgewick, now deceased, became a resident of Kansas City and was a representative of a prominent family here, while in business life he made a record that was commendable, acquiring success by honorable methods that neither sought nor demanded disguise. He arrived here in 1867 and from that time forward was connected with several lines of business.

The family from which he was descended was of Scotch-English origin, well known and prominent in the east at an early day, the ancestry being traced back to General Sedgewick. The father, Captain Theodore Sedgewick, was reared in Caanan, Connecticut, whence he removed to Lee, Massachusetts. He was there residing and during the early part of the nineteenth century and after the outbreak of the second war with England in 1812, he enlisted as a captain of artillery, serving throughout the period of hostilities. His discharge papers are now in possession of Mrs. George W. Sedgewick. After the war he returned to Caanan, Connecticut, where he and his wife spent their remaining days.

George W. Sedgewick, of this review, was quite young at the time of his parents' death. He was born in Lee, Massachusetts, August 15, 1823, and after being left an orphan went to live with an uncle in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools and acquired a good English education. After he had put aside his text-books he accepted a position as train dispatcher in Harrisburg for the old Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, occupying that position for a few years, after which he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being promoted to the position of station agent for the same company. He continued in Pittsburg for several years and was then made agent on the same road at Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he continued until his removal westward to Kansas City in 1867.

Here Mr. Sedgewick became agent for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, now the Union Pacific, and as the superintendent was not residing here at that time he also attended to the latter position and acted as agent and superintendent until 1883. In that year, forming a partnership with Edward Phillips, under the firm name of Sedgewick & Phillips, he began dealing in ties, with offices at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway. They took contracts

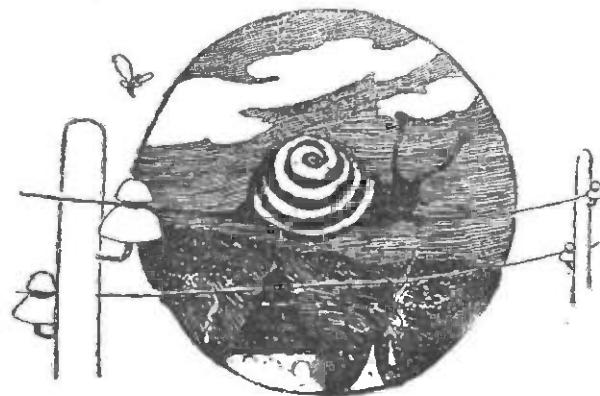
from the railroad companies to furnish ties, which they purchased throughout the country. Mr. Sedgewick continued in that business for many years and was very successful, securing large contracts and making extensive sales. He was also engaged in the real-estate business. When he arrived in Kansas City he purchased twenty acres of land then on the outskirts of the town but now in the best residence portion of the city. Later he subdivided this and sold off most of it in town lots, and his widow yet owns a considerable part of it and thus has valuable property. Mr. Sedgewick was regarded as a man of resourceful business ability and his enterprise and industry were manifest also in banking circles, he becoming a stockholder in the Security Savings Bank of this city. In all his undertakings he was persistent, persevering and diligent and his labors brought him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

Mr. Sedgewick was twice married ere his removal to the west. He first wedded Miss Margaret Bell, who died in Indiana, Pennsylvania. There were several children born to that union but only two are now living: Frank F., who resides in Olathe, Kansas; and Lee M., of Kansas City, a prominent business man, now president of the Sedgewick Tie Company. Having lost his first wife Mr. Sedgewick was married in Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1871, to Miss Nannie J. Flock, a native of that place, her parents having been pioneers there. Her father purchased land from the government near Indiana in a very early day and eventually became a large landowner, also engaging in the stock business in that locality for many years. The capable management of his business interests brought him a gratifying prosperity and both he and his wife spent their remaining days in that locality. By the second marriage of Mr. Sedgewick there were no children but Mrs. Sedgewick reared seven children, all of whom are now married and living in different parts of the country.

Mr. Sedgewick was a very staunch republican, believing the principles of the party most conducive to good government, yet he never sought nor desired official preferment as a reward for party fealty. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity and with the Second Presbyterian church, to which his widow yet belongs. He was a wealthy and well-known business man, respected as much for the integrity and straightforwardness of his business methods as well as for the gratifying success he achieved.

Mrs. Sedgewick owns a commodious and fine residence at the southeast corner of Virginia street and Armour boulevard, which has been the family home for the past twenty years. She also has two blocks on Armour boulevard and building lots on Virginia street and the Paseo. Her realty also embraces several fine residences elsewhere in the city, from which she derives a good rental. In her home she has a very fine library and beautiful paintings and other works of art, which indicate a refined and cultured taste. She also has

many interesting relics of pioneer days in Kansas City. On another page of this work will be found a view of the old Gillis House, one of the first hotels in the city, and in her home Mrs. Sedgewick has one of the old dining room tables, also a hat table, a dining room bell and several of the old dining room chairs from that hotel. Forty years have come and gone since she became a resident of Kansas City and throughout this period she has been prominent in social circles, numbering among her friends the best residents of Jackson county.





Nannie J. Sedgwick



Philip Kraus

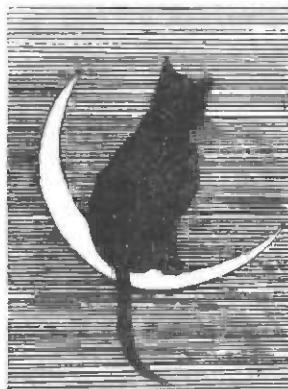
Philip Kraus



WHEN A MAN has traveled far on life's journey it is a source of satisfaction to his friends that in the evening of his days he can enjoy rest without further recourse to labor. Nature seems to have intended that this should be the case, for in youth one is full of the energy and hope of early life, and in later years these many qualities are directed by the sound judgment which results from practical experience, and if one's labors be persistent and intelligently directed there results a measure of success which makes it possible for the individual to put aside business cares in his later years. Such has been the course of Mr. Kraus, whose life of intense activity is now crowned with an age of ease. He was born in Baden, Germany, in April 26, 1831, and came to America in the spring of 1850. He was then a young man of nineteen years, ambitious to make his way in the world and realizing also that "there is no excellence without labor." He had about twenty-five dollars when he landed in America. He began selling oil cloths for tables—traveled through the country on foot, and was thus engaged for four years, making money in that venture. In 1854 he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he and his brother ran a hotel, there remaining until 1857, when Philip Kraus left that place by boat and went down the river to St. Louis. From that point he proceeded up the Missouri river to Kansas City, arriving here in May, 1857, when the town was small and of little industrial or commercial importance. In the early days of his residence here he knew every man engaged in business in Kansas City. This seemed almost the last point of civilization before one ventured upon the plains, where the Indians were numerous and often manifested open hostility toward the white race. Mr. Kraus, however, made it his business to engage in trading with the red men, selling goods to the Shawnee and Delaware Indians for three years, going out among them with wagons in which he carried such goods as he knew they desired. He afterward established a store at Shawnee, which he conducted until it was destroyed by fire in 1863. In that year he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and also at Fort Smith, and while in the state was forced into the service of the army, cutting trees, etc. In 1865 he returned to Kansas City and in the year 1866 became a resident of Holland, Clay county, Missouri, becoming closely identified with the upbuilding of that place in pioneer times. He conducted a general store there, assisted in establishing the postoffice and

was postmaster at that point for twenty-one years. Again he came to Kansas City in 1871 and bought a corner lot at Tracy and West Ninth street. Around this he built a wall and upon the ground erected a small house, but in 1888 he began the erection of flats there and added to the original number, until he now has twenty-three apartments, ranging from three to six rooms each. Of the rental and care of this property he and his son now have charge, but the latter is largely relieving the father of the business management, and Mr. Kraus is thus enabled to enjoy well earned rest. From time to time he made judicious and well placed investment in property, owning considerable land in Clay county, including two hundred acres near Birmingham. Through his purchase and sale of real estate he made considerable money and thus, with a gratifying competence to supply all his needs, is now enjoying life and the rest which should ever crown earnest effort and long continued toil.

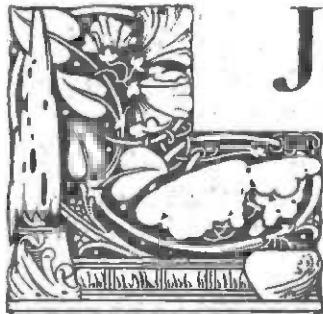
Mr. Kraus was married in Clay county to Miss Catherine Klamn in 1872, and unto them were born two children, but the daughter died in early life. The son, John P., was born in Harlem, Clay county, in 1873, and was educated in the Woodland public school of Kansas City and in the German schools. He is now associated with his father in the management of business interests, which are carefully conducted, and are bringing a gratifying financial return annually. A well spent and honorable life has gained for Mr. Kraus the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and he is well known in this part of the state as one whose efforts in the upbuilding of the west have been effective and far-reaching.





John A. Brown

John A. Robinson



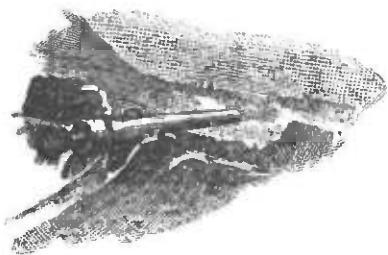
JOHN A. ROBINSON, who became a resident of Kansas City in 1883, was engaged in the grain trade here from 1885 until his death in 1902, and the qualities which he manifested as a representative of commercial interests entitle him to mention with the representative men of this city. He was born in New York city, July 20, 1847. His father was a paper-box manufacturer there and became a very well-to-do man, but died when his son was a young man, while the mother passed away when he was six years of age.

John A. Robinson attended some of the best schools of New York city and at the age of sixteen was qualified for entrance to Columbia College but decided not to pursue his studies further but instead to enter business life with his father. He became his father's assistant in the office, where he remained for a few years and after his father's death made his way to the west and south, living at different times in various cities, where he was engaged in business. He finally took up his abode in Chicago, where he conducted business interests for a few years, after which he returned to New York city, where he resided until 1883. On account of his health he again came to the middle west, making his way direct to Kansas City.

Wishing to thoroughly acquaint himself with the grain trade that he might profitably engage in that line of business, he here accepted a position as bookkeeper for a Mr. Merritt, a grain merchant. After being with him for a short time Mr. Robinson later served as bookkeeper for other houses until 1885, when he felt his knowledge of the business justified his active connection with the trade as a grain merchant. He then formed a partnership with H. F. Hall and others, under the firm style of A. J. Poor & Company, and they engaged in the grain business until July, 1886, when Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hall purchased the interest of the other members of the firm and continued the business alone until the death of Mr. Robinson. From the beginning the enterprise proved successful and they annually handled large quantities of grain, making extensive shipments and profitable sales. They had offices in the board of trade building and the business has since the death of Mr. Robinson been continued, the firm being now known as the Hall-Baker Grain Company.

Mr. Robinson was married in the east in 1885, to Miss Hannah E. Hogan, a native of New York city and a daughter of Roderick Hogan, a manufacturer of New York city during the greater part of his life. He was very successful and following his retirement he spent his remaining days at his home in Mt. Vernon, New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born four children: Graham, now twenty-one years of age and a graduate of Yale University, makes his home with his mother but at the present writing, in 1908, is in Texas, learning the lumber business with the purpose of devoting his time and energies to that department of trade. Arabella is a student in Wellesley College. John H. and Elizabeth are attending school in Kansas City. The mother is giving to her children excellent educational advantages, realizing the value of this as a preparation for life.

The death of the husband and father occurred November 23, 1902. In the previous year his health failed and he traveled quite extensively, hoping to be benefited thereby, but without avail. He gave his political support to the republican party at the polls but was not an active worker in its ranks and never an office seeker. In the east he belonged to a number of leading clubs and societies in New York city and in Kansas City held membership in the Country Club. Both he and his wife are consistent members and generous supporters of the First Presbyterian church here. In 1899 Mr. Robinson purchased a handsome residence at No. 600 East Thirty-sixth street, where his widow now resides. He was recognized as one of the prominent and prosperous business men here and gained many friends who recognize and appreciate his many sterling traits of character. Successful in business, his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes but was carved out in harmony with the most honorable principles.





W T Dethers, NY

J. A. L. Stoddell.



J. A. L. Waddell



KANSAS CITY has reason to be proud of many of her residents—men who have attained leadership in many walks of life and have left their impress upon the industrial, commercial, intellectual and moral progress of the country. If intense, well directed activity and successful accomplishments entitle one to be termed a "captain of industry," Dr. Waddell may thus well be designated, for the consensus of public opinion recognizes in him one of the

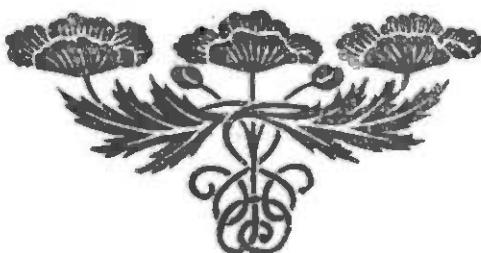
most famous bridge builders of the world.

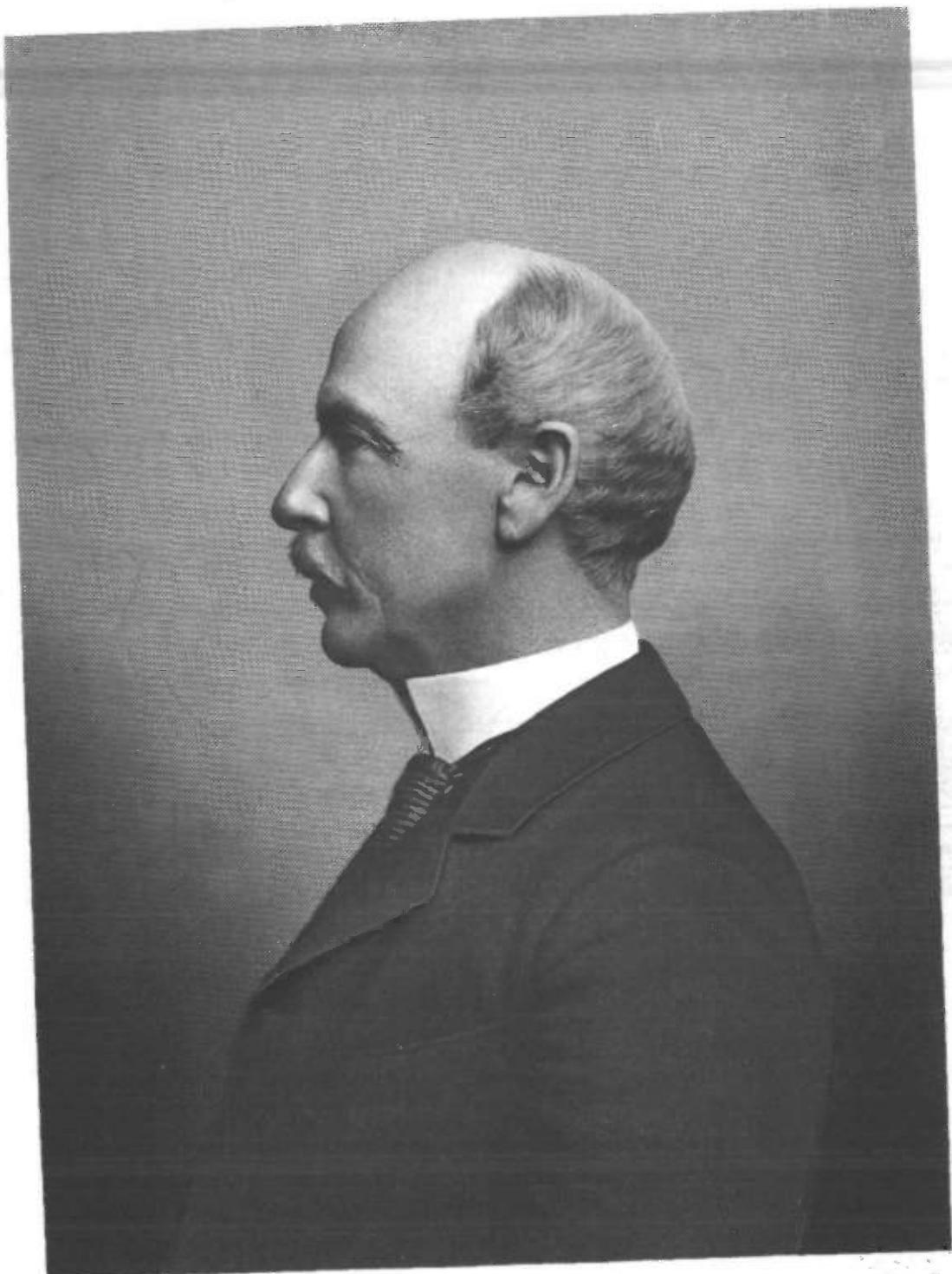
His birthplace was at Port Hope, Canada, and his natal year 1854. From early boyhood he has manifested a taste for engineering, and has directed his labors in those walks of life for which nature undoubtedly intended him. When seventeen years of age he became a student in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where he continued for four years, and thus well qualified for work of that character he entered upon a situation in the marine department of the Canadian government at Ontario. Not long after he began work on the Canadian Pacific Railway and later he did engineering work in a coal mine in West Virginia, where he remained, however, for only a brief time. He was then appointed assistant to the professor of rational and technical mechanics in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he continued as an instructor for two years, after which he accepted the position of engineer of construction for a bridge building firm at Council Bluffs, Iowa. This was his business association until 1882, when he was appointed professor of civil engineering in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan, the offer coming to him as a result of his technical writings in engineering journals.

Before leaving for Japan, McGill University at Montreal, Canada, conferred on him the *ad eundem gradum* degree of Bachelor of Applied Sciences, as a result of his writings, and later he took there the higher degree of Master of Engineering. Dr. Waddell has written largely upon engineering in its various phases, and while in Japan, at the request of the government, he wrote a treatise on "A system of Iron Railway Bridges for Japan," and as a reward the emperor bestowed upon him the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun—valuable only for the compliment and the decorative jewel which always accompanies the degree.

Upon his return to the United States Dr. Waddell settled in Kansas City, where he opened an office. He has since been engaged in civil engineering with headquarters here, making a specialty in his operations of bridge building. So wide a reputation has he won that he has been called upon to construct bridges not only throughout the entire continent but also abroad. In 1904 Dr. Waddell received from McGill University the degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) and from Missouri State University that of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.). In 1898 he published a book entitled *De Pontibus*, a complete and exhaustive treatise on bridge building. Recently Dr. Waddell has been working out plans in connection with the project for building the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway; and on the 7th of May, 1907, he received a decoration from Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the Czar, in recognition of his work as principal engineer of that railroad. This decoration is bestowed only on persons who have rendered the Russian empire some important service.

Dr. Waddell, says a contemporary publication, "is far from the type of the dry scientist. He is a capital fisherman and shot and one of the best whist players of the west." Like all broad-minded men, he recognizes the value as well as the pleasure of recreation. There is perhaps no biography in this volume which indicates more clearly what is meant by the term the dignity of labor. Starting at the bottom round of the ladder he has steadily worked his way upward, winning recognition from crowned heads of Europe and Asia, while in America he has almost revolutionized the science of bridge building in the last quarter of a century. He is everywhere known as a great authority on bridges and his word as a consulting engineer is conclusive.





Thomas H. Swope

Colonel Thomas H. Swope



IF THE HISTORIAN were to attempt without extensive preliminary mention to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, it could perhaps be best done in the words, "The splendid success of an honest man in whose life marked business ability and humanitarianism are well balanced forces." It is these qualities which have made him one of the most respected and valued residents of Kansas City.

Born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 21st of October, 1827, he was reared in that locality, where his ancestors had lived from a date prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They were closely associated with the development of the state and in its public schools Thomas H. Swope acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in Central University, then Central College, at Danville. He was graduated there with the class of 1848 and afterward completed a course at Yale University by graduation. In the spring of 1857, then a young man of thirty years, he came to Kansas City and has since been a factor in the business activity which has led to the substantial growth, material improvement and present commercial standing of Missouri's western metropolis. Following his arrival here he began making investments in property and his real-estate dealings soon placed him on the high road to success. While his operations have been extensive, his path has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. There is no man who questions the honesty of his methods, for throughout the entire period of his residence here he has maintained a reputation for unassailable business integrity. He would sacrifice his financial interests rather than make a misstatement or misrepresent a fact in a business deal, and his word has ever been regarded as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal.

Thus as the years advanced Thomas Swope acquired a handsome fortune, and as his financial resources increased he availed himself of the opportunity to use his means in the aid of his fellowmen. On the occasion of his gift of Swope Park to the city, Senator George Graham Vest said of him, "I am not much of a hero worshiper, but I will take off my hat to such a man, and in this case I am the more gratified because we were classmates at college. We graduated together at Central College, Kentucky,

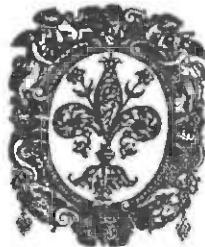
in 1848. He was a slender, delicate boy, devoted to study and exceedingly popular. I remember his fainting in the recitation room when reading an essay, and the loving solicitude of professors and students as we gathered about him. He had a great respect for the Christian religion. It has gone with him through life, although he has never connected himself with any church. I know of many generous acts by him to good people, and one of his first donations was the gift of one thousand dollars to repair the old Presbyterian church at Danville, where we listened to orthodox sermons when college students."

In later years Mr. Swope made a donation of twenty-five thousand dollars to the same school as a gift for a library building. His private benefactions are many, and yet his acts have been so quietly and unostentatiously performed that many of his fellow citizens are not aware of this side of his nature. Interested always in the welfare of Kansas City, and more especially in that portion of its population to whom fate seems unkind in its bestowal of favors, he gave to the city a block of land in Lydia avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, on which has been erected a commodious hospital for the benefit of orphan children.

More recently he gave to the city the most beautiful tract of over fourteen hundred acres, called Swope Park. At the time it was worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; today it has greatly increased in value and is not only the second largest park in the entire country, but is also one of the most beautiful. In 1906 an ordinance was passed by the city council appointing observance of a Thomas H. Swope day as a holiday in all city departments, and since that time the first Friday in May has been so celebrated. It has been a matter of intense gratification to Mr. Swope that he could give to the city, and especially to its poorer residents, this beautiful park where an outing amid nature's attractions can be enjoyed. In this connection Senator Vest said, "In these days of greed and selfishness, when the whole world is permeated with the feverish pursuit of money, it is refreshing to find a millionaire who is thinking of humanity and not of wealth. Tom Swope has made his own fortune and has been compelled to fight many unscrupulous and designing men, but he has risen above the sordid love of gain, and has shown himself possessed of the best and highest motives. Intellectually he has few superiors. The public has never known his literary taste, his culture, and the love of the good and beautiful. The world assumes that no man can accumulate wealth without being hard and selfish, and it is too often the case, but not so with Mr. Swope. In these princely gifts he repays himself with the consciousness of a great unselfish act."

Mr. Swope has now passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey. He maintains his residence in Independence, where amid the honor and

esteem of his fellow citizens he is passing the evening of life. Without that quality which leads the individual to greet every one as a valued friend and thus gain a certain popularity, Mr. Swope nevertheless has the keenest desire for the welfare and happiness of others and putting forth practical effort for good where assistance is most needed, he has been a factor in ameliorating hard conditions for the unfortunate and supplanting want with comfort.





W.A. Rule

Truly Yours
W.A. Rule

The Southern History Co.

William Ashley Rule



NOT too busy for courtesy, not too much occupied with financial cares for the display of kindness and consideration in his relations with others, there are few men in business life so uniformly popular as William Ashley Rule, the cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City. He possesses, too, a force of character, a keen insight, and sagacity in management that have made him a valued factor in banking circles and led to his promotion to the responsible position which he today occupies in connection with one of the leading moneyed institutions of the middle west.

A native of St. Louis, his life record began on the 3d of September, 1858, a son of Orville G. and Margaret (Ashley) Rule. The paternal grandfather, William Kennett Rule, was one of the pioneers of St. Louis. His father, born in St. Louis, was a lifelong resident of that city and for several years was engaged in a contracting business, after which he became a member of the St. Louis Shot Tower Company, one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the country. He was manager of the business and was an active, aggressive man, recognized as a strong force in industrial circles and in fact in every relation of life in which he was found. He died suddenly in October, 1884, while sitting at the desk where he had carried on his work for forty years. His wife, a native of Virginia, became a resident of Missouri in early life.

William Ashley Rule enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the public and high schools of St. Louis and took his initial step in business as collector for the East St. Louis Transfer Company and R. P. Tansey, later president of the St. Louis Transfer Company. He entered upon active connection with the banking business as messenger in the Hibernian Bank, but that institution failed and he went to the Third National Bank in the same capacity. His health was impaired, but the utmost care enabled him to overcome any physical disadvantages and the ability which he displayed made his rise a rapid one. When he resigned from the third National Bank in May, 1887, he was serving as exchange teller. He then accepted a position as chief clerk in the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, was elected in 1889 as second assistant cashier, while in January, 1895, he was promoted to the position of cashier, which position he still fills. He is

now one of the directors and stockholders of the bank and is regarded as one of the most reliable financiers in Kansas City and one of its best known business men. He has studied the banking business from every standpoint, understands it in every detail and has contributed largely to the success which has attended the National Bank of Commerce since his connection therewith, covering a period of many years.

Mr. Rule is also one of the incorporators of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad and is treasurer of the same. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, and is treasurer of the International Construction Company and the Union Construction Company, which is building the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad. He is also treasurer of the United States & Mexico Trust Company, and a director of the Commerce Trust Company.

In citizenship public spirited and progressive, Mr. Rule has been a helpful factor in all movements for general advancement and improvement, giving tangible aid to various measures that have contributed to the up-building of Kansas City, making it the commercial and industrial center which it is today. He was a member and the treasurer of the committee appointed to secure the democratic convention for Kansas City in 1900. He is a member and treasurer of the Elm Ridge Club; is treasurer of the Kansas City Jockey Club; and has been president of the Kansas City Horse Show for five years. He is also a member of the Evanston Golf Club, the Railroad Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Kansas City Club and the Country Club and a director in the Kansas City Driving and Driving Park Clubs. He is also an Elk and holds office in several social and commercial organizations. In politics he is a gold democrat.

On the 21st of December, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rule and Miss Lizzie Harrison, a daughter of John D. Harrison, of St. Louis, and they now have three children. Mr. Rule is a man of fine personal appearance, amiable in manner and well liked by all. A pleasant word and smile, which are the index to his kindly nature, combined with his deference for the opinions of others, have gained Mr. Rule a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.





My truly Yrs
M. B. Wensel

Judge William Bernard Teasdale



PERHAPS no more fitting encomium of the life of Judge William Bernard Teasdale could be written than the words of the poet Pope:

"Statesman, yet a friend to truth; of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title and who lost no friend."

These lines indicate the salient characteristics of a life that was at all times honorable and upright and actuated by the utmost fidelity to duty, while his talents and mental qualifications made him the peer of many of the most distinguished representatives of the Missouri bar.

A native of this state, he was born April 12, 1856, in Potosi, and at the usual age entered the public schools, mastering the branches of learning taught in consecutive grades until he qualified for entrance into the St. Louis University. There, in due course of time he was graduated, and he supplemented his more specifically literary education by a course in law preparatory to entering upon the active practice of the profession. He began to study and obtained a degree from the St. Louis Law School in 1877. For two years following his admission to the bar he practiced in Potosi but in 1879 sought a broader and more fruitful field of labor, removing to Kansas City, where he opened an office and began practice. Shortly after this he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney by William H. Wallace and although a stalwart democrat, the good record which he made in that office led to his election to the position of justice of the peace in a district that was strongly republican. While serving in that capacity he displayed the strong traits of character which marked his later career. Aside from being an interpreter of the law, Judge Teasdale at one period of his life was associated with the law makers of Missouri, having been elected a member of the state senate in 1888, while during his term of service he was a member of the judiciary committee and the author of the gerrymander bill, which cut Lafayette county out of the fifth congressional district and made a separate district of Jackson county.

Continuing in the practice of the law, Judge Teasdale soon secured a large clientage. He had in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying

in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. His mind was naturally inductive and logical and, with keen powers of analysis, he readily understood what were the factors that made the complex fabric of his case. The work of the office was done with the most thorough preparation and care and thus he was enabled to present his cause in the courts with clearness and force. His preparation always compassed every contingency and provided for defense as well as for attack. From 1889 to 1899 he was a member of the law firm of Teasdale, Ingraham & Cowherd. In March, 1901, a fifth division of the circuit court was created in Jackson county and, having received the endorsement of the Bar Association, Mr. Teasdale was appointed judge by Governor Dockery. The following year he was elected to the circuit bench on the democratic ticket and continued to serve in that capacity until his life's labors were ended in death.

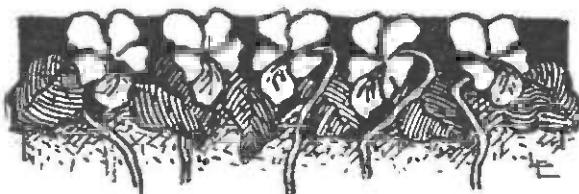
A local paper, in commenting upon his last days, said: "For nearly a year he sat in the circuit court suffering from an affection of the throat and the attorneys of the bar knew nothing of it. Many times he bore intense pain. There was nothing in his manner to indicate it. He suffered in silence. His physicians often urged him to take something to ease the pain, but he refused, saying that a drug would tend to cloud his brain and render him incapable of properly hearing a case. At length he found he could not stand the ordeal and sought the aid of the best physicians of New York city but without relief.

"Judge Teasdale's temperament made him successful on the bench. He was even tempered and seldom showed any excitement. When he was first appointed judge of the circuit court he said to an associate judge who is well known for his judicial temperament: 'If I can emulate your example I shall be all right. If I can hold my tongue, not talk too much and keep from losing my head, I shall succeed as a judge.' Judge Teasdale was strict with the attorneys at his bar, but always fair and impartial. He admitted an error quickly and corrected it immediately."

His decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. The capable jurist must possess broad mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly but which insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions. He, moreover, must possess a well rounded character, finely balanced mind, and splendid intellectual attainments if he makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties. That Judge Teasdale was regarded as such a jurist is an uniformly accepted fact.

In 1883 Judge Teasdale married Miss Lydia Guinotte, a daughter of Joseph and Aimée Guinotte, who were among the pioneers of our growing city.

In an editorial comment following his death, which occurred February 13th, 1907, one of the Kansas City papers said: "He was notably handsome and of noble presence. He was good to look upon because of his fine, ruddy strength and his wholesome composure. To sickening pain, to exhausting fatigue and to all the enervation which wasting invalidism can bring, he set into opposition patience, the power of heroic endurance, the assertion of high and noble courage and a trust in a power above and beyond himself which knew no wavering. Thus passed from life unto death Judge William B. Teasdale—or would it not be more in accord with the teachings of that faith which saves and sweetens the world to say that he passed from death unto life."





H. D. Smith

Stephen Northrop Dwight



STEPHEN NORTHROP DWIGHT, who spent his last days in Kansas City, was prominently identified with the development of the west as a representative of financial, banking and mining interests. His superior business ability, enterprise and ready grasp of a situation, enabled him to become closely associated with the establishment and successful conduct of enterprises which proved important factors in the growth and progress of this section of the country.

The Dwight family was originally from England. The founder of the family in America was one John Dwight, who settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. Stephen N. Dwight was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, on the 10th day of June, 1853, in the same house in which his father and grandfather were born. His mother was Sarah Elizabeth Northrop, of Connecticut. His father, Corydon G. Dwight, was engaged in the manufacture of firearms for the government during the period of the Civil war, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Stephen N. Dwight spent his boyhood and received his education in New Haven. His father moved to Michigan, and he began his business career in Kalamazoo, Michigan, but study of the business situation of the country in various sections, led him to believe that the west offered splendid opportunities, and accordingly he made his way in 1874 to Kansas. His first location was at Independence, that state, where he engaged in the banking business. He continued in that business until about ten years before his death. He was connected with several banks in Kansas, also organized and was cashier of the American National Bank at Fort Smith, Arkansas, but not liking the climate, sold his interest and went to Leadville, Colorado, where he organized the American National Bank and was its president. After selling his banking interests, he engaged in mining for a time, then went to California, where he stayed more than a year, but it seemed too far away from all friends and relatives, so he returned to Kansas and became identified with the development of the mining resources at Galena, also bought the water works, which he enlarged and improved in every way. He closed out his minor interests before moving to Kansas City, but owned and operated the water works up to the time of his death, after which they were sold by his widow. One of the

elements of his exceedingly successful career was the quickness with which he noted an opportunity that others passed heedlessly by, when he saw a chance for profitable investment or for the establishment of an enterprise that promised success. Forming his plans readily he was determined in their execution and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. In his mental review of the west, he noted the bright outlook before Kansas City, and showed his faith in its future by the purchase of considerable property. Time demonstrated his wisdom in this regard and increased the value of his realty holdings. The erection of the handsome office structure, known as the Dwight building, at the corner of Tenth and Baltimore avenue, is an evidence of his foresight and faith in Kansas City's future greatness. This magnificent building was the pioneer of its kind and added an important step to Kansas City's realty growth that can only be estimated by a review of the improved property conditions of that immediate locality. The success of this undertaking added a stimulus to Kansas City real-estate interests, at a time when most needed, and stands as a monument to his enterprise and judgment. The property is now owned by Mrs. Dwight. Mr. Dwight also purchased other realty here and felt that it was a thoroughly safe investment and one which would bring good returns.

Mr. Dwight was married in Independence, Kansas, to Miss Rodella G. Arter, daughter of Dr. Anthony H. Arter, who went to Kansas in 1869 from Rock Island, Illinois. He was a skillful physician, but gave up the practice of medicine some years ago and turned his attention to mining and speculation. He retired a few years ago and is now living in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Dwight was a man of domestic tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, and a most congenial companionship existed between himself and wife.

His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and fraternally, he was connected with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He died in 1904 and thus was terminated a life of great activity and usefulness. He belonged to that class of representative American men who, while promoting individual prosperity, also contributed to the general welfare. His face indicated that character, balance, harmony and sound judgment were among his natural traits. Any one seeing him would know that he was a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. Quietude of deportment, easy dignity, and a frankness and cordiality of address were among his noticeable characteristics. He was ever ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what was best in the exercise of human activities.



Geo Schaefer

George Schaefer



THE HISTORY of Jackson county could not be termed complete were the life record of George Schaefer omitted, since he became a resident of Kansas City in the days of its villagehood and was a factor in its growth and progress for many years. He maintained an unassailable reputation in business circles by reason of the straightforward methods which he followed, and in social life he manifested those sterling qualities in manhood which awaken the most kindly and lasting regard. In his business career he advanced from a humble position to one of prominence and from a place of limited financial circumstances to affluence, and his death, which occurred on the 14th of May, 1897, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His life record began in Germany, February 17, 1844, his parents being Conrad and Sophie (Wilke) Schaefer, who were likewise natives of Germany. In 1846 they crossed the Atlantic to America, and for a year resided in New Orleans, after which they were residents of St. Louis until 1855, when Kansas City attracted them. It was a frontier town of small proportions, but was advantageously situated, and the father believed that it would offer good opportunities. He accordingly engaged in blacksmithing here until 1866 and during that period enjoyed a volume of trade that brought him capital sufficient to enable him to spend his remaining days in honorable retirement from labor, and yet was sufficient to provide him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. On coming to this city in 1857 he made his home at the corner of Main and Twelfth streets, where the Bernheimer block now stands, and there remained until his death, which occurred January 4, 1884. His wife was twice married, her first husband being Mr. Hale, by whom she had three children: Catherine, the wife of Charles Long, of Kansas City, and now the mother of seven children; Wilhelmina, who became the wife of Peter Schwitzgebel and died in 1870, leaving six children; and Henry, who was killed by Indians near Fort Laramie in 1864. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Schaefer there were born two sons: George, of this review; and John, who died in 1884. The mother had passed away in March, 1883. Both parents were members of St. Peter & Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. The father was very active in the church work. He also served as a member of the Paw Paw militia during 1864-5.

George Schaefer was brought to Kansas City when a youth of about eleven years and in 1856 he became a pupil in a parochial school at the corner of Fifteenth and Central streets conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who also dedicated Union cemetery. Mr. Schaefer remained under the parental roof until he had reached adult age, save that from 1863 until 1865 he was a resident of New Mexico and Arizona. He learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father, and continued to follow it until 1869, when he became connected with the mercantile interests of the city as proprietor of a feed store at the site of the old family home on Main and Twelfth streets. He afterward conducted a meat market there until 1884, when he removed his store to a building on the opposite corner, while he erected on the old site the fine Bernheimer building, a four-story brick structure, sixty-two by one hundred and twelve and a half feet. In 1890 he also erected the Household Fair building, and these two constituted important business blocks of the city and returned to him an excellent rental. He was a man of keen sagacity, of unfaltering enterprise and of clear discrimination, and was seldom, if ever, at fault in matters of business judgment. He recognized and improved his opportunities, and in all of his business connections was found thoroughly reliable as well as energetic.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Mr. Schaefer and Miss Margaret Gleim, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and a daughter of George Gleim. Mrs. Schaefer was brought to Kansas City at the age of seventeen years, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children: Anna, now the wife of W. C. Howe, Jr., by whom she has one child, Florence Margaret; Lottie, who is the wife of Fred Wolf, of Ellinwood, Kansas, and the mother of two children, John Frederick and Robert George; Daisy, the wife of Dr. S. S. Landon, of Kansas City, by whom she has two children, Margaret Eugenie and Katherine Amy; Walter George, a son not yet of age; Norton, who died in September, 1896, at the age of nine years; and Robert James and George, also deceased. The family residence is one of the beautiful homes of Kansas City. It is built in most attractive style of architecture, is commodious and comfortable and stands in the midst of a four-acre lawn which displays many evidences of the art of the landscape gardener. The family attended St. Peter & Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, to the support of which Mr. Schaefer contributed liberally. He was also a Knight Templar Mason and filled offices in both the lodge and commandery. In politics he was a republican, but he never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. The steps of orderly progression in his life are easily discernible. He watched for favoring opportunities and was not afraid to advance when the chance came. He learned to correctly value life's contacts and experiences, and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. His business methods, too, were

such as would bear careful scrutiny and investigation. He was widely known for many good qualities as manifest in his business and social life, and while eleven years have passed since he was called to his final home, his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him. Mrs. Schaefer, still surviving her husband, assumed full charge of his large business interests upon his demise, and in their conduct has been remarkably successful, displaying excellent ability, clear insight and determination. In addition to superintending the extensive property interests which he left she has built here many homes, and has thus contributed to the improvement of the city, while from her interests she has derived substantial benefits.





Williams & Co.

Edward S. Night.

The Southern History Co.

Edward Clarence Wright



EDWARD CLARENCE WRIGHT, attorney at law of Kansas City, was born October 16, 1863, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His parents, William and Ellen (Brennan) Wright, came from England in 1847 and established their home in New England, where the father, prominent in public affairs, filled various official positions and took an active interest in public life.

Having completed his preliminary course in the public schools of his native city, Edward Clarence Wright enjoyed the advantages of university training at Harvard where he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1886 and as Bachelor of Law in 1889. He won distinction in his classes, being an honor man in several, and while pursuing his law course gave special attention to research in land titles and constitutional law. His practice has been maintained along the same lines. Before leaving the university he was admitted to the bar at Suffolk, Massachusetts, and the same year he came west to practice at Kansas City. From 1891 until 1893 he was attorney for the Lombard Investment Company and afterward assistant receiver for the same company until the settlement of its affairs. He was likewise made general counselor for the Concordia Loan & Trust Company. He practiced with Hon. Edward P. Gates until the latter's election as circuit judge of Jackson county and subsequently with Frank Hagerman until 1899. He has since been alone in practice and his legal work has been mostly in the line of investigation of land titles and municipal securities. He has also been connected with many equity cases and has been employed by other lawyers to assist in legal work of that character. He is general attorney for two railroad companies and is employed locally by two other railroad companies for the adjustment of all matters except injury cases and he has a very extensive practice in realty law and examines more titles than any other lawyer in Kansas City, public opinion according him first rank as a representative of this branch of the profession. He is an officer and a director in twelve corporations engaged in active business in Kansas City.

In June, 1891, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Annie Glines Porter, a daughter of Louis Chandler Porter, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a direct descendant of John Porter, who settled in Connecticut in 1640. Seven direct ancestors of Mrs. Wright were soldiers of the Revolutionary war and two

of the war of 1812, and the family is one of prominence and distinction in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Wright now have four sons. They hold membership in the Protestant Episcopal church and while in Massachusetts Mr. Wright held various minor positions in the church. His first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland in 1884 and he allied his interest with the gold democrats in 1896. He has little aspiration for public office, however, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional interests, which are continually growing in extent and importance. For a number of years he was president of the Phi Delta Phi of the southwest, and has also been known as a writer for several years.





Thomas S. Relyea

Thomas S. Ridge



THE subject of this sketch knows of no adequate reason why his biography should appear among those representing the important factors of Kansas City, unless it be that there are so few native-born Kansas Cityans left who are able to contribute the amount required by the publishers for the space. Recognizing, however, that biographies are often an inspiration, and believing that there are characters among the citizens, past and present, who have made Kansas City famous, whose histories should be perpetuated, I am willing to aid in the good work.

My own career, however, has been so far short of famous, that there is no one qualified to chronicle the events thereof, *truthfully*; and for that reason, this is an autobiography with a recitation of some of the influences which shaped my life.

My father, Dr. I. M. Ridge, came to Kansas City, then Westport Landing, in 1848, after having taken a medical course at Transylvania College; his acquirements at that time consisted of a saddle horse which his father had furnished him, a pair of saddle bags, a limited quantity of staple drugs and a technical medical education. In 1850 he married Eliza Ann Smart, my mother (than whom a better mother never lived), second daughter of Judge Thomas Smart, a pioneer farmer, merchant and jurist. During the winter of that same year, with the financial assistance of Judge Smart, he attended the Jefferson Medical College in St. Louis, while his young wife remained at her father's home, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. Upon his return, Judge Smart told him to go out in the pasture and select a site for a house, horse-lot, garden and orchard. He did so, selecting in the northwest corner of the farm, about four acres, through which the Santa Fe trail led from the river to Westport. This was deeded to my father and mother jointly, at my mother's request.

As was the custom in those days, the neighbors raised a log house of two rooms, in which my father and mother lived, and my father opened his office and apothecary shop. My mother acted as clerk, and filled all prescriptions. In this house were born my eldest sister, Sophia, who died when a child, and my brother, William E. Ridge. The house set at the

southeast corner of Ninth and Main streets, and was afterward used as a blacksmith shop by a Mr. Miller.

Prosperity came to Kansas City with many settlers during the '50s, and in 1859 my father traded to Solomon and William Smith, the lots at the southwest corner of Ninth and Main streets, for the materials and labor necessary to build a story and a half brick cottage at 910 Walnut street. This at the time was one of the most pretentious residences in Kansas City. It was hardly completed at the time of my advent, November 26, 1859.

My earliest recollections are incidents of the Civil war. In 1864, I recall the great excitement occasioned by the rumor that Price was on the way from Jefferson City to Kansas City. In company with a small girl, Agnes Newell, whose father was serving in the army, I sought the gunsmith's shop of Mr. Messick, located then on Main street between Fifth street and Missouri avenue, to obtain a gun with which to shoot old Price. In recognition of this marked patriotism, my uncle, George W. Ridge, who had been a theological student at Bethany College, West Virginia, until hostilities had closed the school, after which he made his home with us, presented me with a soldier's uniform, drum and tin gun. I was thus equipped when a detail of German Infantry from Fort Leavenworth was sent to arrest my father, who had been reported as aiding the rebels. My patriotism was thus banished for paternalism, and observing four of the Hessians reclining on the grass in the shade of a large wild rose bush that grew near the south window of the sitting room, I recklessly sallied forth and shot the stick from my tin gun at the head of one of the soldiers. The attack was repulsed, but the animosity for hirelings serving in the robe of patriotism was fixed forever in my nature.

At the close of the war, in company with my cousin, now Mrs. Langston Bacon, I attended my first school, a private one taught by Miss Mollie Cravens, now Mrs. Leach, who is now teaching in the public schools of Kansas City, and whose memory is worthy of perpetuation. At this school I learned my A B C's and those renowned gems of poetic inspiration—"Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star," "Mary had a Little Lamb," etc.

In 1868 our family moved to what was known as the farm, a tract of eighty-four acres between Nineteenth and Twenty-second streets, Woodland and Prospect avenue, which my father had as trustee acquired for my mother and her children, with means provided by my mother from the earnings of her household darkies and loans from my grandfather. From this home I attended first a private school and afterward the public schools in Kansas City, until 1873, when, on account of the health of my mother, and the marriage of my brother, we again moved to the old home at No. 910 Walnut street. In 1874, having reached the age when boys begin to keep company with the girls, I requested of my father, a new suit of clothes and received from

him the reply that if I should undertake to earn my own clothing, or the means to buy my clothing, that I would not be quite so extravagant. This suggestion was all that was necessary and within one week from that time I had secured a position, distributing papers before school hours in the morning, with the result that in 1876 I had not only clothed myself for two years, but had accumulated in the savings bank about three hundred and sixty dollars, which I loaned to my father, to redeem the property which I understood had been sold for city taxes.

In 1878, my mother died, and in 1879 my sister and myself went to Columbia to the Christian College and State University, respectively, to complete our education, I having graduated at Kansas City high school, in June previous.

In September, 1879, my grandfather, Judge Thomas A. Smart, died, and from his estate my mother's children received several vacant lots in Kansas City and two thousand five hundred dollars each in money. My father collected the money coming to my sister and myself and began the improvement of four of the vacant lots which we had inherited.

In 1881, having reached my majority during the fall of the preceding year, my father prevailed upon my sister, brother and myself, to make a deed to him, for the eighty-four acres comprising the farm. As children we did not know but what this property belonged to him absolutely. Upon his promise that he would finish the buildings which he had begun, for us, and deed to us absolutely one-half of the farm, we were prevailed upon to make the transfer.

I completed the academic course in the State University in June, 1884, and in the fall of the same year was married to Miss Effie Searcy, the eldest daughter of Francis M. Searcy, of Columbia, Missouri. For four of the five years during which I attended the university I had been in the same classes with Miss Searcy and was thereby enabled to intelligently judge of her merits and qualifications to make me a suitable life mate.

After marrying, I embarked in the hardware and sheet metal business in Kansas City with Henry Weis under the firm name of Weis & Ridge. I built the building at No. 1116 Main street, in which we conducted our business until 1890. During the same time I enlarged the building occupied by the John Taylor Dry Goods Company and built a large five-story building at the corner of Twelfth street and Baltimore avenue, besides the residence at No. 1006 Holmes street, in which I lived for seventeen years.

In 1890, at the solicitation of the stockholders of the Central Bank, I assumed the presidency of that institution, and in the fall of 1891, upon my recommendation, its affairs were liquidated. In 1889, I had also retired

from the active management of the business of Weis & Ridge, and had begun to buy and sell real estate for customers on my own account.

In 1902, in connection with Mr. John A. Bryant, I bought an interest in the insurance business of Mr. Joseph Mariner, and for a time united it with my real estate business, conducting the same under the firm name of Ridge, Mariner & Bryant. In 1903 we bought Mr. Mariner's interest and united with Mr. D. P. Hunter, who had been for many years established in the insurance business. The firm name then became Hunter, Ridge & Bryant, and so continued until the spring of 1907. During this connection I took the active management of the surety and casualty lines, and in 1907, when I separated from the firm, I individually continued these lines. What success I have attained in the commercial world is due to perseverance, energy and frugality.

I have three boys, the eldest, Francis I. Ridge, is attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city; the other two, Thomas S., Jr., and William Searcy, being in the ward schools of Kansas City.

My political allegiance has always been with the democratic party. Twice I have been nominated for the office of city treasurer. My religious inclinations have been with the Christian church, or the Disciples of Christ. I have always taken great pleasure in this affiliation, and have been active in the work, both in the Bible school and the church. In 1889, in connection with my other work, at the solicitation of my church, I organized a mission work in Armourdale, Kansas, now a portion of Kansas City, Kansas, with the result that a congregation was established, and a church built in 1903.

I am also a member of secret and benevolent organizations, among which are the Masonic bodies and the Pythian order. The Commercial Club, Manufacturers Association and all other organizations whose motives are the advancement of our city's interests meet with my hearty support and co-operation. I have alway found a niche in this young and growing community which I could occupy with credit and profit to myself and without injury to others. I attribute my position in the esteem of my fellow citizens to my feeble attempts to do what I believe Jesus Christ taught by word and precept.



Carrie Westlak Whitney

Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney

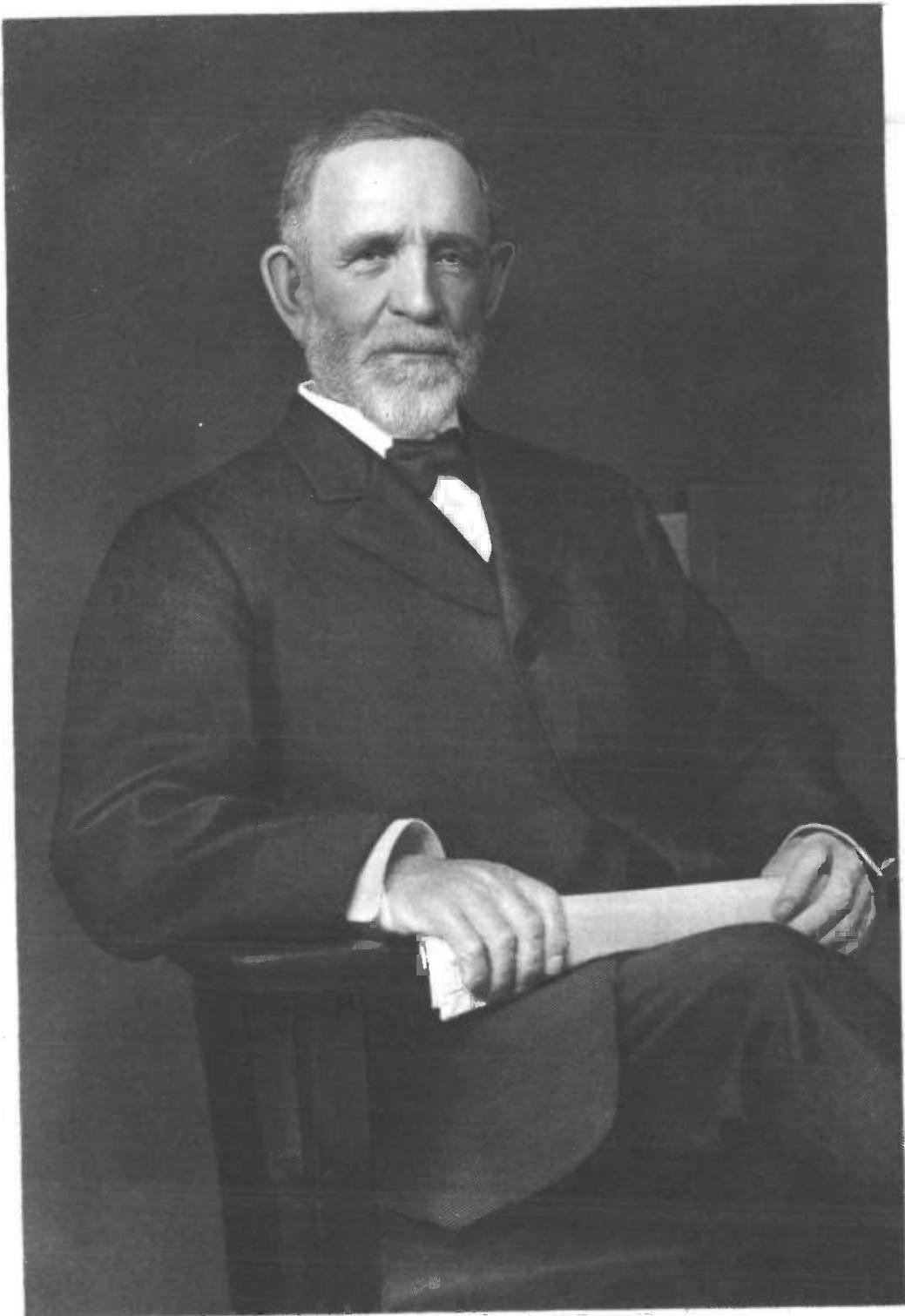


MRS. CARRIE WESTLAKE WHITNEY is a Virginian by birth, and a Missourian by adoption; she was born on a large plantation in Virginia, and is the daughter of Wellington Bracée and Helen (Van Waters) Westlake. As customary with southern people, Mrs. Whitney received her education in private schools. Her parents moved to Missouri, near Sedalia, in her early years and Mrs. Whitney attended school in St. Louis, where she lived with relatives. Mrs. Whitney was married December 1, 1885, to Mr. James Steele Whitney, who died in February, 1890.

Mrs. Whitney was appointed librarian of the Kansas City Public Library March 1, 1881, and has since held the position continuously, beginning as custodian of a thousand volumes, to-day she has charge of ninety thousand volumes. Mrs. Whitney has been a member of the American Library Association since 1889, attending the conferences every year; she is also a member of the Missouri branch of American Folk-lore Society; and associate member of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

Mrs. Whitney's years of service as librarian have made her name familiar in every household; her greatest achievement as librarian has been her influence with children. The reference department has been the foundation of the library, of which Mrs. Whitney is the head, and thus has developed one of the foremost institutions in Kansas City. While the growth of Mrs. Whitney's work has not been marvelous, the library has advanced step by step until to-day it ranks among the advanced libraries of the century.

Mrs. Whitney's biography is the history of the Kansas City Public Library.



Peter Soden

Peter Soden



WHEN the complete history of Kansas City and its upbuilding shall have been written there will be no name that figures more honorably on its pages than that of Peter Soden, who dates his residence in Kansas City from 1855 and who in 1852 came to this county. For more than half a century therefore he has been associated with the progress of Missouri's western metropolis and has contributed in substantial measure to its upbuilding through his connection with railroad construction and with building operations here.

Mr. Soden was born in County Cavan, Ireland, June 24, 1830, and coming to America when a young man of eighteen years, settled in New York in 1848. It was the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the opportunities of the new world that led him to cross the Atlantic, for his financial resources were very limited and he felt that he had comparatively small chance to win success or work his way upward in a country hampered by caste, class, precedent and custom. He knew that honest endeavor brings its reward on this side of the Atlantic and that he has ever been faithful is indicated in the fact that in his first position he remained for four years, but the west called him and he responded. It was a great, wild district but it had chances that could not be secured in the older and more thickly settled east and Mr. Soden was willing to make the sacrifice of living on the frontier away from the comforts of the cities if he could in the course of years gain a place among the men of affluence. In 1852 he arrived in Jackson county, Missouri, and for a short time was a resident of Independence, which town was then of more relative importance than Kansas City, it being the starting point for the emigrants and the freighters who made their way across the plains to the west and southwest.

Later Mr. Soden went to Liberty, Missouri, and was employed at the arsenal of the United States government there for about three years. In 1855 he became a resident of Kansas City and for more than a half century he has been identified with its interests and has been closely associated with its progress. Here he began business for himself as a contractor, and since that time he has had much to do with the work of improvement in different parts of the city. He was one of the pioneer contractors of Kansas City

and is certainly one of the oldest representatives of the business here, having for fifty-three years been associated with its building interests. He opened some of the first streets laid out in Kansas City and which have proven among the most important thoroughfares of this metropolis, including Main, Delaware and Wyandotte streets. In 1860 he entered upon a contract to construct that portion of the Missouri Pacific Railway extending through Jackson county and was one of the pioneer railroad contractors here. Since that time his operations have covered important portions of the Cameron road, the Missouri River Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railway and its branches. For a long period he was closely associated with railroad building and during the latter part of that time confined his energies almost exclusively to furthering the interests of the Missouri Pacific Railway in its building operations.

At the present writing Mr. Soden is devoting his time almost exclusively to real-estate investments and as a speculative builder has been instrumental in changing unsightly vacancies into attractive residence districts. Previously, however, during the period of his railway building, he riprapped the Missouri river from the mouth of the Kaw to the old Lykins warehouse at the foot of Third street in 1870. This was an important improvement, which had marked influence on the growth and prosperity of the city. In 1861, when railroad building was suspended throughout this part of the country owing to the progress of the Civil war, Mr. Soden engaged in freighting between Kansas City and Colorado and so continued until the spring of 1864, when he resumed the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He is prominently known as a contractor and builder and his efforts in this direction have been a forceful element in opening up the west and southwest and in promoting the improvement and growth of Kansas City.

In 1863 Mr. Soden was elected and served as first lieutenant of Company H of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Missouri State Militia and from Governor Gamble received his commission, which he yet retains as a souvenir of that time. This regiment held itself in readiness for active duty to protect home interests during the war, and when the war closed Mr. Soden resumed his building operations, which have been quite extensive and almost uniformly successful. His investments have been made as the result of mature consideration and have had sound business principles for their basis. Many noteworthy improvements have been carried forward under the supervision or as the result of his energy and sagacity. From time to time he has embraced opportunity for becoming owner of valuable property and now has realty at the northwest corner of Walnut street and Missouri avenue, is also owner of the Commercial Hotel block at Walnut and Eleventh streets, of the Barnaby building on Main street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, of Nos. 912 and 914 Main street at the Junction, together with other valuable property. His present home was built in the summer of 1907.

In 1865 Mr. Soden was married to Miss Delia Lackett, of Kansas City, and has a son and daughter living. His eldest son, James, while pursuing his education in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was taken ill and died. His other son, John W., now largely superintending his father's business interests, was married to Miss Walsh and has one child, Kathleen Irene. Elizabeth is the wife of John Hackel of Kansas City and they have one child, Vernetta Rose.

Mr. Soden was for a half century a member of the Cathedral but on his removal to his present home transferred his membership to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. He is an independent voter but a citizen whose cooperation has long been counted upon as a factor in movements of public moment. He is numbered among Kansas City's pioneers. Few business men have longer remained within its borders and perhaps none have been so closely associated with the gradual development and progress of the county as Mr. Soden. His life record may well serve as a source of encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished by determined, persistent effort, by a ready utilization of opportunity and by that sound judgment which develops through the use of one's inherent powers in adapting the lessons which life daily brings.





A. A. Robinson.

Abia Allen Tomlinson



ABIA ALLEN TOMLINSON, a son of Thomas and Hetty (Allen) Tomlinson, was born on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 13th day of November, 1838. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood and was afterward, for some years, a student at the Hopedale Academy and Normal school.

He was inclined toward the profession of civil engineering and after leaving school spent two years as engineer on what is now the Pennsylvania Railroad system; but he found his health could not stand the exposure to inclement weather, especially in the winter season. He therefore decided to give up engineering and went to Kentucky, where he taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1861.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the army as a private in the Fifth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; on the 11th day of October, 1861, he was commissioned major of the regiment; on March 10, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel; and on June 19, 1863, to colonel. During his service his regiment was engaged in numerous operations in the Army of West Virginia; with Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley; with Pope at Cedar or Slaughter Mountain, and sundry engagements on the Rapidan, ending with the second battle of Bull Run; with Hunter's expedition to Lynchburg; with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; at the battles of Winchester, Kernstown and Martinsburg; and other battles with Crook's corps.

In August, 1865, Mr. Tomlinson located in Kansas City, Missouri, and formed a law partnership with John K. Cravens. After a few years this partnership was dissolved and he and Edward H. Allen became partners in the practice of law. Mr. Allen soon gave up the practice to become vice president of the First National Bank of Kansas City, of which Howard M. Holden was president, and Mr. Tomlinson became attorney for the bank, which position he held during its existence. Shortly after Mr. Allen retired Mr. Tomlinson formed a partnership with John A. Ross and subsequently J. T. Dew became a member of the firm. This partnership continued until 1888, when by reason of failing health Mr. Ross gave up the general practice,

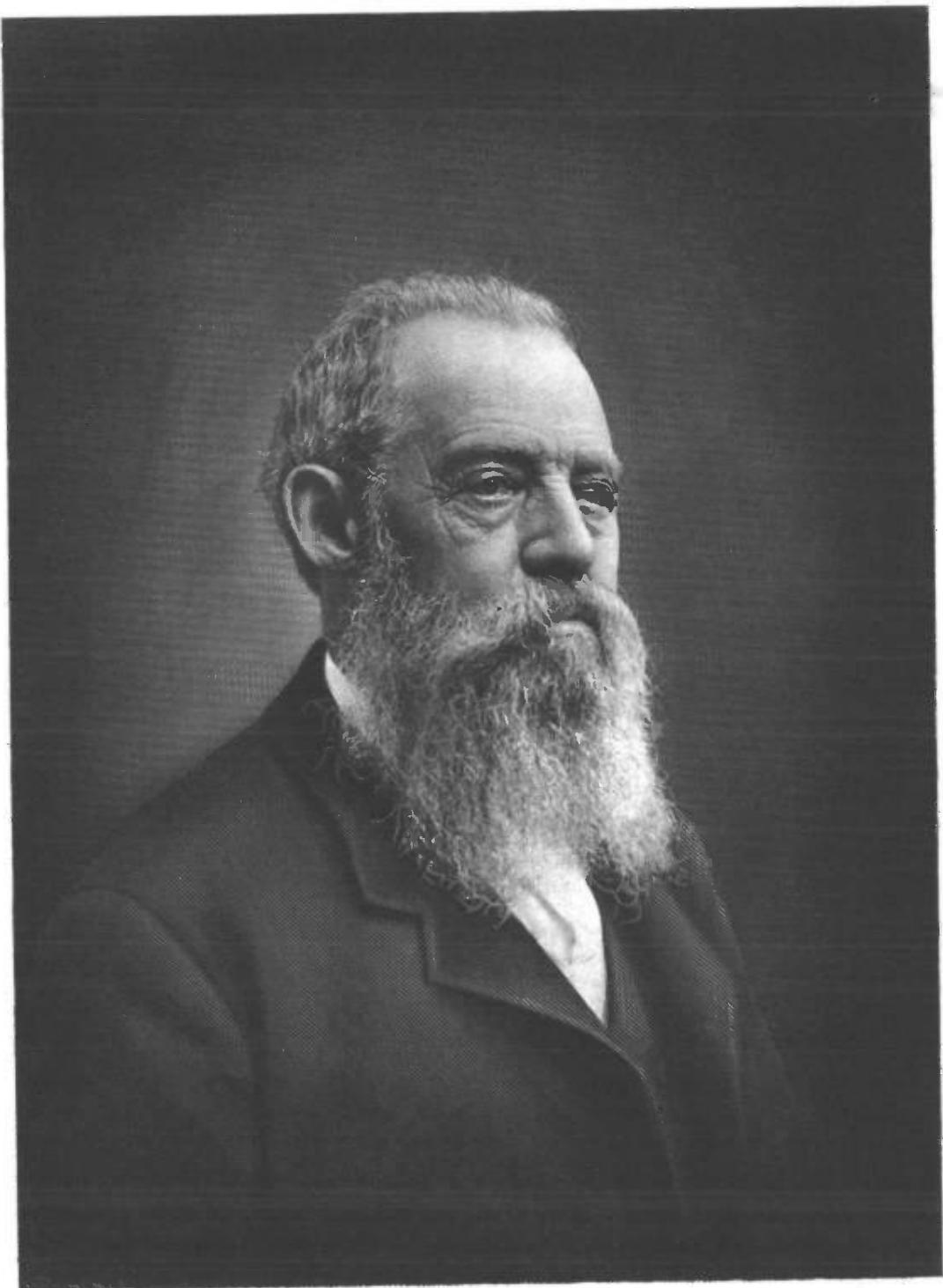
and Mr. Tomlinson retired also and became vice president of the United States Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri, of which he is now president.

Mr. Tomlinson was one of the original incorporators of the Kansas City Club, which was organized in 1882, and for the first two years was its president and is still a member. He is also a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club and of the Commercial Club.

In politics Mr. Tomlinson has always been a republican but not a partisan, and if candidates selected by the democratic party were, in his opinion, better suited for the positions for which they were named, he would unhesitatingly cast his ballot for them. He has always opposed the high protective tariff system advocated by the republican party.

On the 4th of August, 1877, he married Margaret Bowers, a daughter of Marmion H. Bowers, an able and prominent lawyer of Austin, Texas. They have three daughters, and their present residence is a suburban home east of the city.





John W. Merrill.

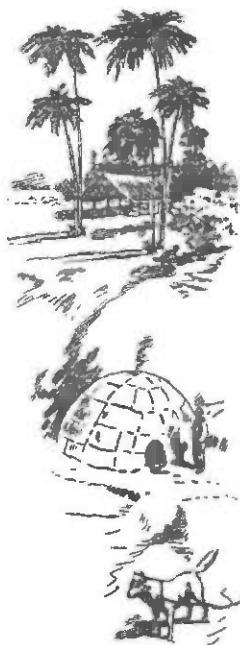
John W. Merrill

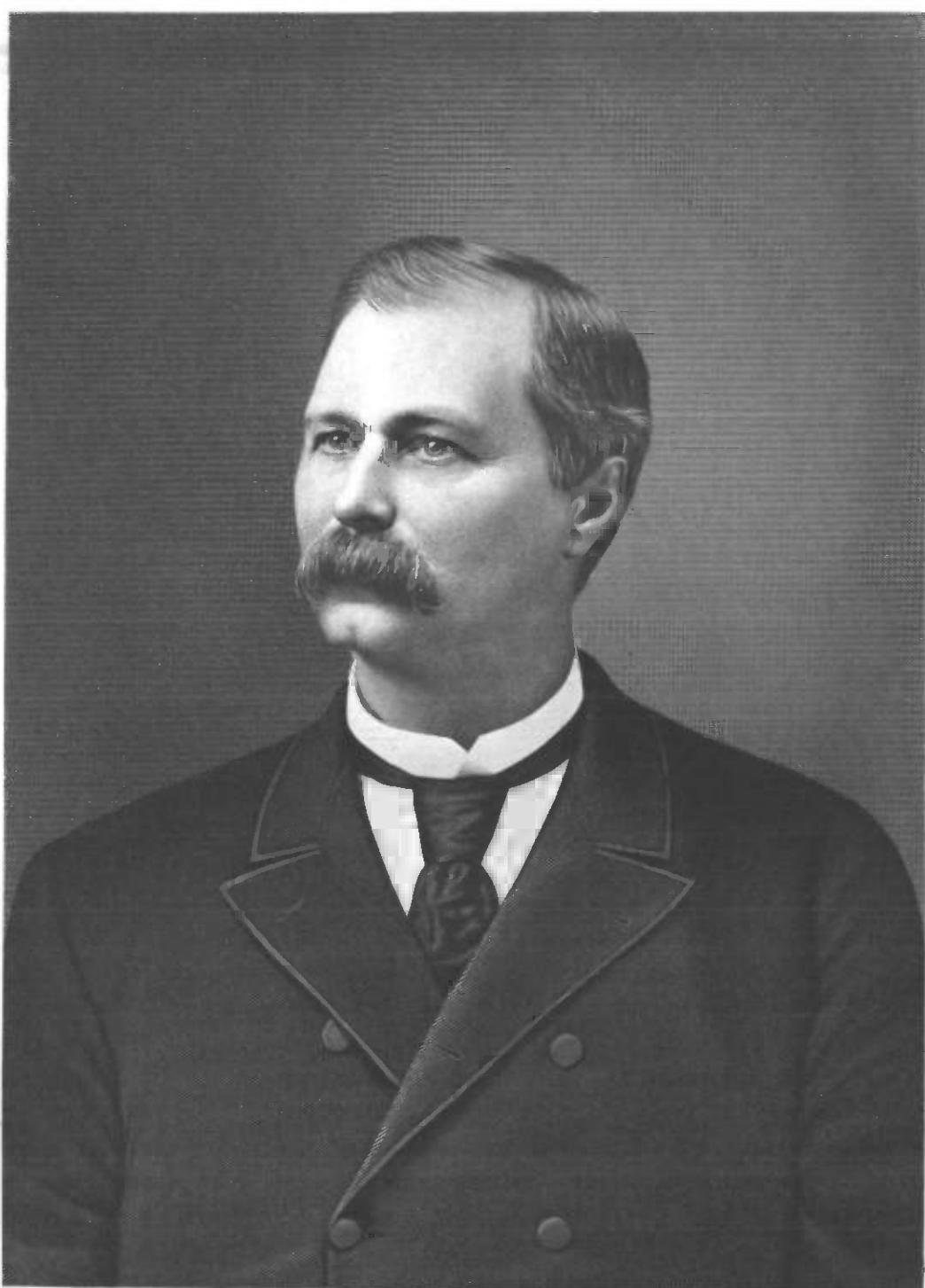


JOHN W. MERRILL, deceased, is numbered among those who helped to make Kansas City the beautiful and attractive metropolitan center which we find today. He was born in Trumbull, Ohio, in 1827, and in early life learned and followed the printer's trade in Warren, Ohio. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he gradually advanced in efficiency and made steady progress in his business career until in 1845 he became managing editor of the Mahoning Index at Canfield, Ohio. In 1847 he removed to what was then Westport but is now Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the transportation business on the Great Lakes. He became a resident of Kansas City in 1868 and made his entrance into commercial circles here as proprietor of a lumber-yard at the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, which was then the very outskirts of the city. As the city rapidly grew and expanded he changed his location to the intersection of Eleventh and Main streets, while later he was located at Eleventh and Baltimore streets, where the Hotel Baltimore now stands. This business was finally removed to Southwest boulevard and Summit street, where it is still conducted by his son, being a part of the estate.

In 1853 Mr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Mary Foster. They became the parents of four sons: John F., J. Will, Charles B. and Henry C. The death of the husband and father occurred February 28, 1904, at his winter home at Tropic, Florida, on the Indian river. The residence of the family in Kansas City has for years been at No. 2612 Independence avenue. Mr. Merrill was a man of forceful business ability, having the power to coordinate forces and to assimilate interests, shaping and controlling them and bringing them into a unity productive of the highest results. He met with large success as a lumber merchant and also through his investments, which were judiciously made. Although he disclaimed any particular prominence, his fellow townsmen recognized his worth and appreciated his ability and his spirit of general helpfulness in connection with the upbuilding and progress of the city. He assisted materially in making Kansas City what it is today. He strongly advocated the plan of parks and boulevards and favored other movements which have been productive of excellent results here. Although quiet and unassuming in manner, he was a

most companionable gentleman, broad-minded and liberal in his views, recognizing good in all and manifesting at all times a spirit of helpfulness toward his fellowmen and the city of his abode.





D.S. Mitchell

Hon. Daniel S. Twitchell



HON. DANIEL S. TWITCHELL, known as "one of the most public spirited citizens of Kansas City," and as an attorney whose prominence made him the peer of the ablest members of the bar here, was connected with professional and public interests in the city and state through many years. He became a pioneer of the metropolis of western Missouri, arriving here in 1865. His birth occurred near Ann Arbor in Scio township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, April 11, 1834, his parents being Jonas and Refine (Weekes) Twitchell. The father was a native of Vermont and in 1832 removed to Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he located on a farm in what was called the Vermont settlement. There he engaged in general agricultural pursuits until his later life, when he removed to Minnesota and made his home with his son, Dr. R. W. Twitchell. His death there occurred in 1880, when he had reached the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who died in Michigan, was of Quaker faith. She was born in Philadelphia and became noted as a poetess and historian of her day. Her authorship includes such works as Weekes' Poems, Lectures to Young Men, the Life of William Penn and other notable literary productions.

In the family were three sons and two daughters, of whom Daniel S. Twitchell was the youngest. In his early boyhood he attended a country school about a mile from his father's farm, pursuing his studies during the winter seasons, while in the summer months he assisted in the labors of the fields. Reared in a cultured home, he had the advantage of good books and his evening hours were usually devoted to reading and study. On leaving home to provide for his own support, he worked upon neighboring farms, receiving a salary of twelve dollars per month. By the time he finished a course in the country schools he had saved up sixty-five dollars and with this money he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he used his little capital in paying the expenses of a college course in Oberlin College. He had to supplement his savings, however, by earnings at night work. Four years were passed as a student in that institution, after which he returned to Washtenaw county, Michigan, and began the study of law. He then entered the law office of Hiram J. Beakes of Ann Arbor, who directed his readings for a few years,

and in 1858 he successfully passed the examination which secured his admission to the bar. He then opened an office in Ann Arbor, where he practiced for a year, at the end of which time, being desirous of gaining still broader and more accurate knowledge of legal principles he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1860, becoming a member of the first law class of that now famous school. He was graduated with high honors in 1861 and almost immediately afterward he enlisted for service in the Civil war, raising a company for active duty at the front. He was commissioned captain, but on account of the illness of his wife was compelled to resign. He ever remained, however, a faithful advocate of the Union cause, doing what he could to advance its interests at home and afterward doing duty in the department of the provost marshal. Prior to becoming a student, or in 1859, he had been elected city recorder of Ann Arbor and in 1860 was elected circuit court commissioner for Washtenaw county, while later he became prosecuting attorney. He filled all of those offices in capable manner and at the same time attended to the duties of a growing law practice. In 1865, however, having become dissatisfied with that country, he decided to establish his home in the west and removed to Kansas City, where he opened a law office.

In the meantime Mr. Twitchell had been married in Jackson, Michigan, to Miss Delia Scott, who died in Kansas City in 1867. They were the parents of two children, Ralph E. and Wirt Beecher. The eldest son attended the University of Kansas at Lawrence, afterward returned to Ann Arbor and was graduated in the law department of the State University there. He is now a very prominent attorney of Las Vegas, New Mexico, being considered the best trial lawyer of that territory. He married Miss Olivia Collins of St. Joseph, Missouri, who died in New Mexico, leaving one child, Waldo, eighteen years of age. Wirt Beecher, now residing in Kelvin, Arizona, is a mining expert and owner of various copper properties in that territory. He frequently visits in Kansas City with his stepmother, the present Mrs. Twitchell, who faithfully took the part of an own mother to her stepchildren. On the 13th of April, 1869, in Kansas City, Mr. Twitchell was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Benjamin, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and a daughter of Mrs. Emeline Boullt, a native of the state of New York, who in 1859 came to Kansas City and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Twitchell, in 1900.

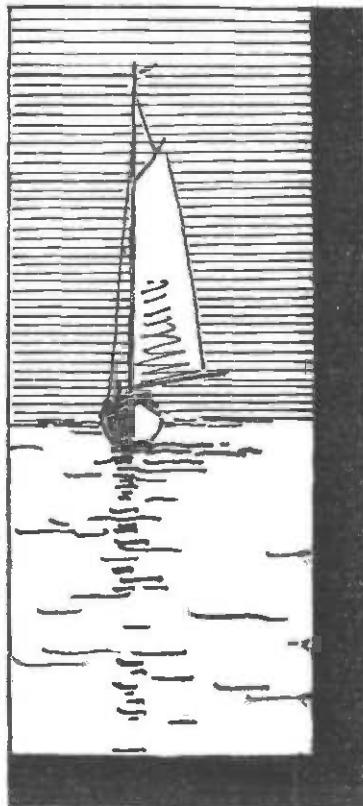
Mr. Twitchell had been a resident of Kansas City for only a comparatively brief period before he had built up a large law practice which made constant demands upon his time and attention throughout his remaining days. He had in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combined a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment. He soon took

high rank as a most able and successful lawyer. He was modest and retiring, adhering to the old views of professional ethics, which discountenance all manner of advertising and self-adulation. He was, however, strong in argument, clear in his reasonings and logical in his deductions and his practice became of a most important character, connecting him with the leading litigation heard in the courts.

In politics Mr. Twitchell was a stalwart republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party as most conducive to good government. He recognized it as a duty as well as privilege of the American citizen to uphold his political principles at the polls and to labor for their adoption along legitimate lines. He was therefore known as an active worker in republican ranks and was frequently called to public office. In 1869 he was elected city attorney and counselor and in 1881, 1882 and 1883 was likewise elected city counselor. In 1876 he was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention at Cincinnati and was made assistant secretary of that body. In the years 1872, 1876 and 1890 he was the nominee of his party for congress in what was known as the fifth congressional district of Missouri and in 1874 he was its nominee for attorney general. He always polled a large vote but it is a well known fact that this is a democratic stronghold.

In his social relations Mr. Twitchell was connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, being identified with the local lodges of these different organizations in Kansas City. He was one of the founders of the Early Settlers Historical Society here, which now has a large membership and its establishment upon a safe basis and its subsequent growth were due in no small degree to his labors. When death came to him, March 31, 1901, nearly all of Kansas City pioneers now living attended the funeral services, also nearly every member of the Kansas City bar and of the Knights of Pythias lodge with which he was affiliated. He was regarded as a peer of the ablest attorneys of Missouri and the regard in which he was held because of his strong personal characteristics was no less pronounced than was his professional prominence. Following his demise the Kansas City Bar Association held a meeting in honor of his memory, at which speeches were made by J. V. C. Karnes, W. C. Scarritt and C. W. Clarke, while C. S. Palmer, president of the association, presided. In his opening remarks, President Palmer said: "The late Colonel Twitchell was one of the most public spirited men of our community. He was always ready to do something for the welfare of the city." The committee named to draw up resolutions closed its report with the following: "He is dead, but his memory will be long cherished by those who have struggled with him in laying the foundations of this young and growing city. Our great profession is elevated and dignified by men of his high character. We commend his spirit to the God who gave it, with the comforting reflection that he lived not in vain."

Mrs. Twitchell is a member of the Grace Episcopal church, in the work of which she takes much interest and Mr. Twitchell was a frequent attendant at the church services. She owns a nice home at No. 3104 Perry avenue, where she resided with her husband for several years prior to his demise. She is prominent socially here and possesses more than ordinary ability as a writer and along literary lines. Among the most genial of men, of strong intellectuality, of firm purpose and of high ideals, Mr. Twitchell was honored wherever known and most of all where best known.





Richard Gentry

Richard Gentry



RICHARD GENTRY was born in Boone county, Missouri, November 11, 1846. He was reared on a farm and received his early education at a log schoolhouse in the country. In 1863 he was sent to the Kemper school for boys at Boonville, Missouri, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he left school to join General Price's army, who was then making his famous raid through Missouri. He served as private and sergeant major until the close of the Civil war, in Company A, Colonel Williams' Regiment, and in General Shelby's Brigade. He was engaged in the battles of Sedalia, Westport, Pleasanton and Newtonia.

On his return home to Columbia, Missouri, in 1865, he entered the Missouri State University, from which institution he was graduated in 1868. Having adopted civil engineering as a profession, he at once obtained a position on the surveys of the Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad, which were commenced at Omaha. In 1869 and 1870 he was with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad and built a division of the Callaway county branch of that road, now the Chicago & Alton. In 1872 and 1873 he was stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas, in charge of a division of construction of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, now the Iron Mountain Railroad. He built the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock as a part of his division.

He was married November 11, 1873, to Susan E. Butler, a daughter of Martin Butler, of Callaway county, Missouri, and lived in Mexico, Missouri, and engaged in farming and banking until 1880. In 1879 and 1880 he became interested in mining in Colorado and promoted successfully several large mining enterprises. He sold to Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Stephen B. Elkins and others a group of mines at Rico, Colorado, and these gentlemen organized two large companies on these properties in the winter of 1879-80.

In 1880 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, became interested in banking and cattle ranching in Colorado, and later in 1885 invested largely in Kansas City real estate, most of which he sold at handsome profits before the decline in values began in 1887. He built his present residence at 2600 Troost avenue in 1882.

In 1889 he was one of the incorporators of the Kansas City, Nevada & Fort Smith Railroad, now the Kansas City Southern, and was its first chief engineer and general manager and one of its largest stockholders.

In the fall of 1895 he retired from his connection with this railroad, having sold his interests. Under his management the first three hundred miles were built and operated, and the next two hundred miles were located and partly constructed.

In 1899 Mr. Gentry engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Kansas City, which did not prove very successful and was soon discontinued. Since that time he has not engaged in business requiring his personal supervision. He is now interested in the Tombstone consolidated mines of Arizona, in the Perigrina mines of Guanajuato, Mexico, and in coal mines of Indian Territory and Arkansas, and also in the manufacture of Portland cement in Kansas and Iowa.

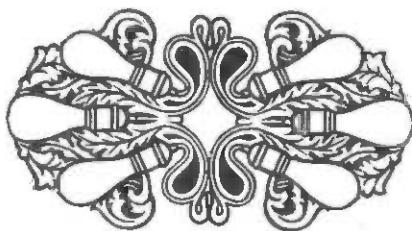
Mr. Gentry is a man of good business judgment, of very good financial ability and has always loved large transactions. He was reared an old-school Presbyterian but in later life has become more liberal and inclines toward Unitarianism and the Higher Criticism. In politics he was a democrat from his youth, but in 1896 he opposed Mr. Bryan and his free silver platform and has voted for the republican candidate for president ever since and may be called an independent in politics. He was one of the charter members of the society of the Sons of the Revolution in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1899 he was elected president and historian of the Gentry Family Association of the United States, at the Gentry reunion of that year. He has now in manuscript, ready for the printer, a history and genealogy of the Gentry Family of America.

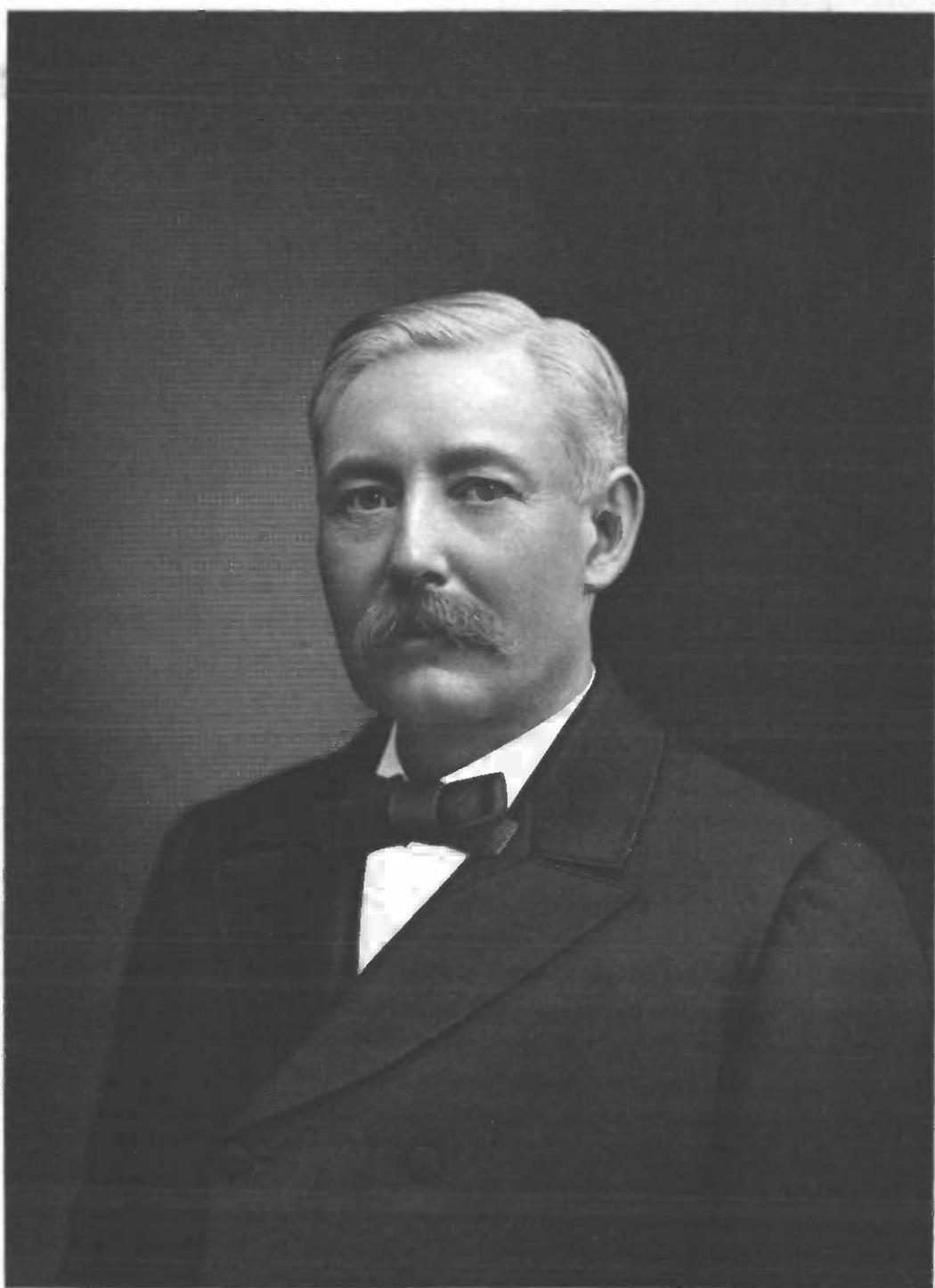
He is a strong believer in and an advocate of higher education. All of his six children entered college directly from the high schools of Kansas City, two daughters were graduated from Vassar College and his two sons were graduated from Yale University.

Mr. Gentry is a son of Richard Harrison Gentry and Mary Wyatt, his wife, of Columbia, Missouri, and a grandson of Major General Richard Gentry and Ann Hawkins, his wife, of Columbia, Missouri, who served in the war of 1812 with the Kentucky volunteers under General Harrison, and was an ensign at the glorious victory at the battle of the Thames. In 1833 General Gentry commanded the Missourians in the Black Hawk Indian war, and in 1837 he commanded a regiment of Missouri volunteers in the Florida war and was killed at the head of his regiment December 25, 1837, at the decisive battle of Okeechobee. Gentry county, Missouri, was so named in his honor by the state legislature. General Gentry was a son of Richard Gentry and Jane Harris, his wife, of Kentucky, early pioneers from Virginia through Cumberland Gap and over the Wilderness trail. Richard Gentry

of Kentucky was a soldier of the Revolution and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. The next ancestors in the Gentry line were David Gentry, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and his wife, Mary Estes. His father was Nicholas Gentry, of Albemarle county, born in 1697 in New Kent county, Virginia, and died in 1779, a son of Nicholas Gentry, of Hanover county,—the immigrant of 1677—the first Gentry to settle in America.

Mr. Gentry, our subject, is also a descendant of the prominent Wyatt family of Virginia and England through his mother, Mary Wyatt; and through his grandmother, Ann Hawkins, he is a descendant of William Hawkins, the great sea captain, the father of Admiral Sir John Hawkins. Through his great-grandmother, Jane Harris, he is a descendant of Robert Overton, of England, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals, and of Colonel William Claibourne, colonial secretary of Virginia. He is also descended from the Peyton's and Smiths of Virginia and England—two of the most prominent early Virginia families—through his ancestor, Peyton Smith, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, who died there in 1782. Mr. Gentry's children are Elizabeth, Richard H., Ruth R., Mary, Helen and Martin Butler.





J. M Greenwood

James M. Greenwood, LL. D.



JAMES MICKLEBOROUGH GREENWOOD, author, educator and lecturer, was born November 15, 1837, in Sangamon county, Illinois, his parents being Edmund and Jeanette (Foster) Greenwood. The ancestral history is traced back to William Greenwood, who in 1635 emigrated from England; his native country, to Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Peyton Foster, was descended from a Huguenot family that migrated to South Carolina at an early day. His wife was connected with the Daniel and Mickleborough families of Virginia, and thus back of Mr. Greenwood of this review there is an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

In 1824 the paternal grandfather settled upon a farm in Sangamon county, Illinois, and not far distant was the boyhood home of James M. Greenwood, who at the age of eight years began attending school, while his leisure hours from the time that he could read were devoted to such books as he could procure in the neighborhood. In 1852 his father removed with the family to Adair county, Missouri, settling near the present site of Brashear, where he died in 1902. In his youth James M. Greenwood divided his time between the duties of the farm, the acquirement of an education, and the enjoyment which he derived from hunting. His educational privileges, however, were meager for the nearest school was seven miles from his home, so that on rainy days and in the evenings he pursued his lessons at his own fireside. Text-books were scarce but the death of a scholarly man of the neighborhood resulted in the sale of a number of volumes which Mr. Greenwood purchased with money he had made selling a two year old steer. These books included a Latin grammar, Virgil, first and second book in Spanish, an algebra, a geometry, a book on surveying, Butler's analogy, and Olmstead's philosophy, and Mr. Greenwood set to work to master the contents. Without a teacher he gained a comprehensive knowledge of mathematics, philosophy and a fair knowledge of Spanish and Latin. He displayed natural aptitude in his studies and with great desire for education he eagerly embraced every opportunity for adding to his learning, and throughout his entire life has been a close and discriminating student, being now widely recognized as a man of broad and scholarly attainments. When he was sixteen years of age, however, he had but six terms' schooling and between

that and the age of twenty he attended school but twenty-five days. In 1857 he entered the Methodist Seminary at Canton, Missouri, where he made a record without parallel in its history. He would have completed a four years' course in ten months had he not been obliged to discontinue his studies on account of impaired health. However, the course was practically completed, as he passed examinations in twenty different branches. He read law under the direction of his two uncles, Rev. George W. Foster and Colonel J. D. Foster, from 1858 until 1861, and when the war broke out he gave his law books to his brother and went into service. A part of his time during this period was also given to farm work.

On the 1st of November, 1859, Mr. Greenwood was married to Miss Amanda McDaniel, a teacher in Kirksville, whose ambitions and talents were similar to his own. From 1862 until 1864 Mr. Greenwood served in the Missouri State Militia.

His active connection with the teacher's profession began when he was seventeen years of age, successfully teaching a school in Adair county, Missouri. At a later date he was urged to apply for a vacant school at Lima, Illinois, but it was against his principles to ask for the position. He was then induced by the school directors to visit the town, and when one inquired concerning his politics he received the answer, "It is none of your business. If you want politics taught in your school you must look for another teacher, for I am too good a patriot to be a partisan and too good a Christian to be a sectarian." He was engaged on condition of his obtaining a certificate from the county superintendent. The commissioner wrote questions upon the black-board, giving him three hours in which to answer. He asked for an immediate oral examination, answered all the questions and received a first grade certificate—the first one issued in the county. In 1864 Mr. Greenwood returned to Adair county, Missouri, where he taught a winter school in 1864-65, which was interrupted by smallpox, and afterward worked in offices of circuit clerk and county clerk. In the fall of 1865, he taught at Lima, Illinois, and the following year he taught a winter term in Knox county, Missouri. During all these years his spare time was devoted to mathematical studies, history, philosophy and reading international law. In 1867 he became the teacher of mathematics, natural philosophy and logic in a private normal school opened by Dr. Joseph Baldwin at Kirksville, Missouri, where he continued for seven years, becoming recognized throughout the state as a superior mathematician. During this time his wife acted as principal of the model training department. Early in 1861 Mr. Greenwood, Mr. W. P. Nason and Rev. D. M. Kniter organized the first teachers' institute in northwestern Missouri, at Kirksville, and actively participated in its work. He and his wife without solicitation on their part were called to Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri, in 1870, Mr. Greenwood as

teacher of mathematics, logic, rhetoric and reading, and his wife as teacher of botany, history and primary work. After six months they resigned that Mr. Greenwood might accept the chair of mathematics in Kirksville Normal, which had become a state school. He had been offered the presidency of the institution, but declined, stating that Dr. Baldwin had established the school and it would be injustice to him. In June, 1874, J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer of the board of education of Kansas City, wrote to Mr. Greenwood, asking him to apply for the position of superintendent of the schools here. He refused to make application, but said he would accept if elected, and he was chosen for the position over sixteen applicants. Kansas City's population then numbered twenty-eight thousand and the schools had just become well established. However, there were still many obstacles and discordant elements, while limited means proved a stumbling block. Mr. Greenwood succeeded in restoring harmony and created a public sentiment favorable for the necessary financial support. He organized a teacher's institute, introduced improved methods of management, discipline and class recitations, and, in fact, so improved the schools that in the second year there was a gain of two hundred and fifty-five in daily average attendance, while at the close of the school year of 1877-78, the Kansas City schools were recognized as the best in the west. To his efforts was due the systematic organization of laboratory science and literary studies in the high school, which was the first in the west to introduce these systems now in vogue in nearly all institutions of similar grade. His entire disregard of local interests in hiring teachers and the so-called claims of home teachers was also an element in his success in his work in the schools, for he considered only the capability of those who sought the positions and without discrimination recommended teachers according to their worth. His own zeal and interest in the work became the inspiration of others and Kansas City schools made progress unequaled up to that time in the history of education here.

Professor Greenwood is also well known as an author, his writings being largely confined to works upon education and kindred topics. In 1884 he was appointed to revise Ray's Higher Arithmetic; in 1887 he wrote *Principles of Education Practically Applied*; published by the Appletons; in 1888 prepared a historical sketch of Missouri for Butler's *Advanced Geography*; in 1890 wrote *A Complete Manual on Teaching Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry* and published by Maynard, Merrill & Company; and in association with Dr. Artemus Martin wrote *A History of American Arithmetics and a Biographical Sketch of the Authors*, which was issued as a government publication. For years he has been a reviser of standard mathematical works. In 1905, with Mr. G. B. Longan and Mr. J. H. Mackley, he prepared an elementary and also a common school arithmetic, published in New York. His annual reports and mass of educational literature, of which he is the author, have received commenda-

tion from highest authorities. He has been a frequent contributor to leading magazines, reviews and educational journals. His writings have covered a wide scope and have shown broad research, advanced thought and original ideas.

In 1895 Professor Greenwood made a tour of Europe with a company of distinguished men, including Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, the purpose of the trip being to observe the progress of education in some of the principal European countries. They visited many of the leading schools, colleges and universities abroad and gained many valuable ideas concerning educational methods in vogue in European centers of learning. Through his efforts the official map of 1897, issued by the commissioner of the land office and showing the original Louisiana Purchase, was corrected.

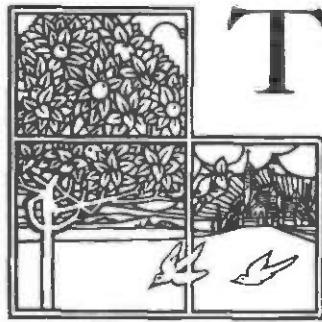
As a lecturer, as well as educator and author, Professor Greenwood is known throughout the country, and his addresses have been styled as eloquent, logical and original. He is indeed a fluent and forcible speaker, his thoughts being presented at times with a terse and decisive logic, according to the subject, while on other occasions he has shown himself master of the art of rhetoric. Since 1870 he has delivered more than one thousand lectures throughout the country, and at all times has stimulated the thought of his auditors, bringing to them new ideas which have resulted in a breadth of vision concerning many important themes. In 1876 he was president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association and was again its president in 1906, an honor conferred on no other educator of the state. In 1887 he was elected a life director of the National Educational Association, and from 1890 until 1895 was its treasurer and in 1898 its president and he is now a member of its Board of Trustees. In the same year the University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, having received the degree of Master of Arts in 1873. It was largely through his efforts that Dr. William T. Harris was chosen commissioner of education by President Harrison, to whom Mr. Harris was politically opposed.

Deprived in youth of the advantages which many enjoy, Dr. Greenwood made for himself the opportunities which he otherwise lacked and has steadily progressed along lines of intellectual attainment. Early in his career he made it his purpose and aim to master thoroughly every subject to which he gave his attention, and as he has continued his study and research this has given him a breadth of view and clear understanding manifest in his forceful discussion of many subjects which have claimed public attention. The peer and friend of many of the ablest educators and government men of the country, his labors for educational advancement and his contributions to technical and general literature entitle him to be known as one of the benefactors of the twentieth century.



Marie Hearst Tomb

Thomas Blackwell Tomb



THOMAS BLACKWELL TOMB, living in Kansas City, with large cattle and landed interests throughout the west was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1840. His parents were Benjamin and Ann (Leonard) Tomb, also natives of the Keystone state, and the latter was a member of an old Quaker family. The father served in the war of 1812, and after the cessation of hostilities was for twenty-five years a pilot on the Susquehanna river.

Subsequently he successfully conducted a lumber business on the same river until 1842, when he removed to Seneca county, Ohio, and became connected with large financial enterprises. For thirty years he was president and manager of leading financial institutions and his name figured prominently in moneyed circles, while his opinion was received as conclusive upon any disputed question relating thereto. He was one of the founders of the Arnold & Tomb Bank at Tiffin, afterward conducted under the firm style of Tomb, Huss & Company. In the early days of the Civil war this was reorganized as the First National Bank of Tiffin, one of the earliest formed under the new banking law. Mr. Tomb continued as its president until he retired from active business life. He died in 1885, and his wife passed away the following year. Of their seven children six are living.

Thomas Blackwell Tomb, the third child and eldest son, was educated in the public schools of Tiffin, Ohio, and when eighteen years of age entered upon a clerkship in his father's bank, becoming a silent partner at the age of twenty-one. When the bank was reorganized he became vice president and assistant cashier. After seventeen year's connection with this institution his attention was directed to a chance to create a new industry. Two practical mechanics, owners of patents on new devices for wagons, were without means to manufacture, and Mr. Tomb provided the capital to build two factories at Tiffin, Ohio, for the manufacture of bent hounds, or the fifth wheel. Mr. Tomb became manager of the sales department and extended the business throughout the United States. After three years' prosperous connection therewith he sold his interest to engage in the ranch cattle business with Benjamin A. and George Sheidley, of Kansas City, acting as financial and business manager of the concern. During a part of the time he made his home in Chicago. He became a partner in 1881, and in 1883 the firm was incorporated as

the Sheidley Cattle Company of Kansas City, the stockholders being George and William Sheidley, T. B. Tomb, R. C. Lake and D. H. Clark. The business was capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars, each paying in one-fifth in cash. Mr. Tomb was treasurer until he sold his stock in 1896. In the meantime he had taken up his residence in Kansas City, and after withdrawing from the Sheidley Cattle Company he incorporated a similar undertaking under the name of Lake, Tomb & Company. Of this he has since been the president. The firm owns large cattle ranches in Lynn and Terry counties, Texas, on the Moreau river in South Dakota, and Big Dry, Montana, and their operations in the cattle industry are very extensive. In 1899 Mr. Tomb became one of the incorporators of the Tomb-Winter Land Company of Kansas City. This company has been interested in property aggregating more than two million dollars. Mr. Tomb was also interested in the Goodrich addition, which comprised eighty acres and which in 1876 was bought for seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and sold in 1886 for over two million dollars, netting the projectors a handsome profit. A wealthy cousin, Jacob Tomb, who endowed the Tomb Institute at Port Deposit, Maryland, with two million dollars and who has been a liberal benefactor of the government Indian school at Carlisle, often entrusted T. B. Tomb with large amounts for investment, and he is regarded as one of the most prominent and able financial agents of this section of the country.

On the 24th of October, 1872, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Tomb and Maria G. Harbeson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a descendant of a family of distinction of colonial days and also of Revolutionary war fame. A paternal ancestor, Captain Copeland, was a member of the colonial congress. Her great-great-grandfather, Captain Davis Bevin, commanded the man-of-war Holker and served under Washington at Brandywine in 1877. In recognition of his courage he was presented with a sword, which is still in possession of the family. Mrs. Tomb's parents were Charles E. and Ann Elizabeth Harbeson. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a capitalist, interested in many important enterprises, including lead mines at Dubuque, Iowa, and a large commercial house at Cincinnati, Ohio. In the latter city he passed away in 1866 and his wife, long surviving, died November 3, 1893. In the maternal line Mrs. Tomb is descended from Captain James Kearney, of Virginia, and Jacob Van Doren, of New Jersey, both connected with the American army in the Revolutionary war. The Van Doren family is closely connected to the house of Orange of Holland. Richard and Maria (Van Doren) Gartrell, parents of Mrs. Harbeson, removed from Virginia to Palmyra, Missouri, about 1830. Mrs. Tomb was educated at Miss Eastman's Select School in Philadelphia. While attending there she was a classmate of Ida Saxton, who became the wife of President McKinley, and their friendship and the interchange of visits continued until the death of Mrs. McKinley.

Mr. Tomb is a Mason, holding membership in Tiffin (Ohio), Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and Seneca Chapter, R. A. M., while in the consistory of Kansas City he has attained the thirty-second degree. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tomb are devoted and active members of Grace Episcopal church, in which he has long served as a vestryman, while toward the erection of the fine church edifice he was a most liberal contributor. He already has manifested a most helpful spirit in his relations to his fellowmen. Responsive to the needs of those he deems worthy, he has materially assisted many and his counsel and financial aid have contributed largely to the establishment of the success of many young men in Kansas City and in the regions where his cattle interests lie. He has manifested a paternal interest in his employes, thoroughly appreciating faithful service on their part and rewarding it by promotion as opportunity offers. Like her husband, Mrs. Tomb has been prominent in church and in charitable work and is well known in various societies and social organizations. She has been a leader in mission work and other departments of church activity, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and Elizabeth Benton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1899 she was elected a delegate to the national convention of the latter at Washington, D. C. She is one of the directors in the board of managers of the Kansas City Atheneum and chairman of its home department and a director in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City, the largest and most important woman's club in the Missouri valley. In these and other organizations she is very active, while her kindness and sympathy are many times displayed when the opportunity offers to assist another. The poor and needy find in her a friend and her contributions to charity have been most generous. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tomb hold high ideals concerning the responsibilities of wealth and are daily putting into practice their views upon this subject.





James Gals

James Yates



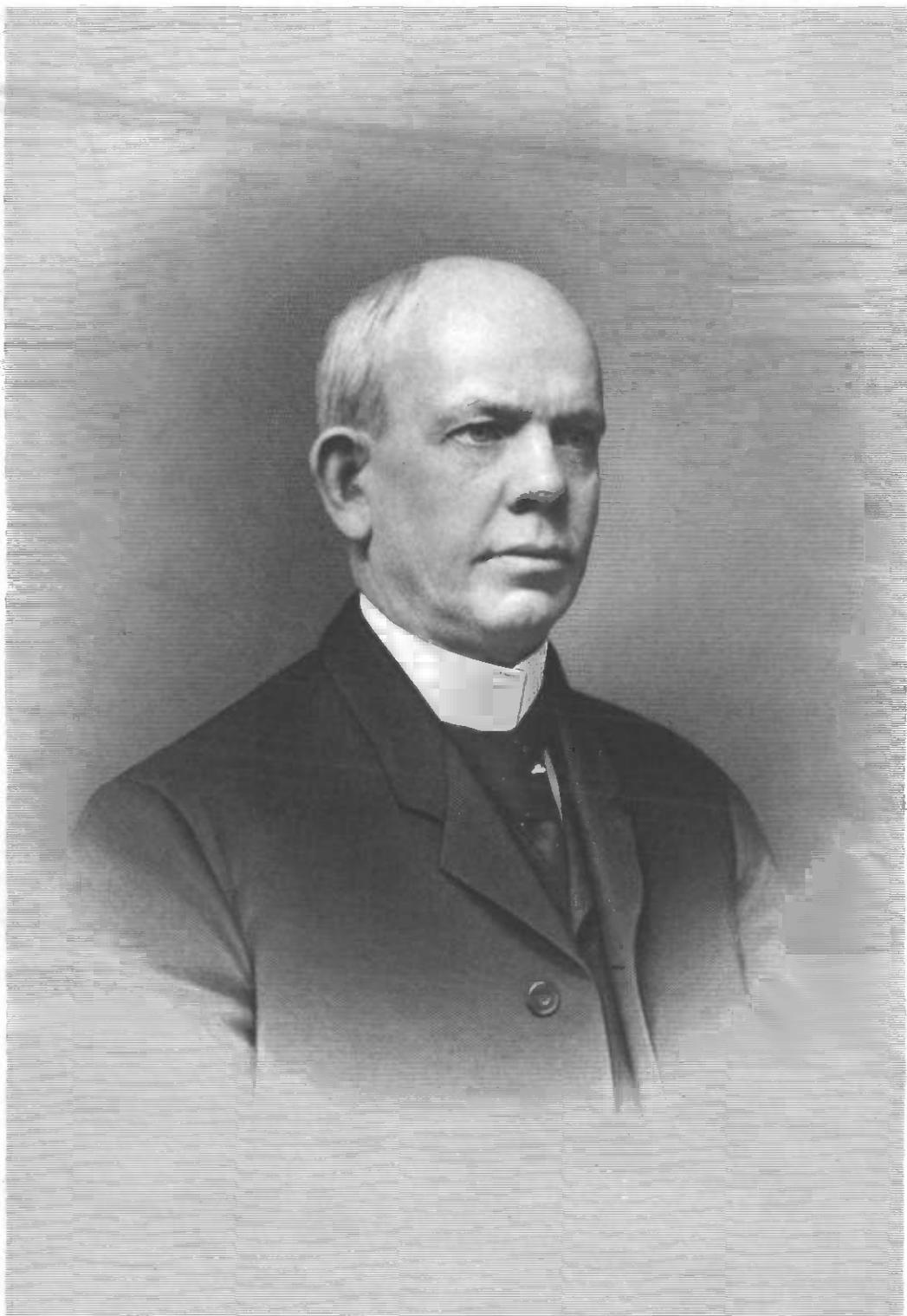
JAMES YATES, who for a long period figured in business circles in Kansas City as a man of enterprise, practical ideas and force of character, met that measure of success which always follows intense activity, intelligently directed. For a quarter of a century he was connected with the ice trade and later was president of the Economic Asphalt Repair Company, but spent the last year of his life in honorable retirement from labor. He was born in Fonda, New York, in 1844, and was reared and educated in the Empire state and became a student in Union College at Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. Soon afterward he went to the west and became connected with railroad interests and was employed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for a year as purchasing agent, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa. About 1865 he located in Atchison, Kansas, where he established a retail lumber business and afterward broadened the scope of his activity by becoming connected with the ice trade as well.

In 1878 Mr. Yates returned to the state of New York and was there married to Miss Margaret Hesler, of Fort Plain, a granddaughter of Goulean Verplanck, of Holland descent. He then returned to the west with his bride, establishing their home in Atchison. As a dealer in lumber and ice he met with success, his business developing along substantial lines, and in 1882 a branch was established in Kansas City. Two years later the original office was discontinued and Mr. Yates came to Kansas City to reside, organizing here the Yates Ice Company, dealers in natural ice. He built large ice houses at Bean Lake, with a capacity of sixty-five thousand tons, and established business in this city. He was one of the first to engage here in the sale of ice and gradually his trade increased to extensive proportions, until he was employing seventy-five men and utilizing twenty-five teams in carrying on his business. In 1897 he sold out his retail business to the People's Ice Company and carried on a wholesale ice business until 1904. Prosperity attended him in this branch of the trade and he continued successfully for seven years, when he disposed of his ice houses and retired from that line of commercial activity. He then became connected with the Economic Asphalt Repair Company as president, with D. H. Bows as vice president and manager, and W. H. Seager as secretary and treasurer. The company was organized for the purpose of repairing asphalt

pavements in Kansas City and employed twenty-five men, and from the beginning the business was a profitable one. In 1907 this company sold out to the Metropolitan Asphalt Company and Mr. Yates retired from active business, save that he was a stockholder in the Union National Bank.

Mr. Yates built a home at Thirteenth and Madison streets, where he resided until 1905, when he purchased and remodeled a beautiful residence on Summit street. In February, 1908, he went abroad, spending three months in touring Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Egypt. He passed away on the 23d of August, 1908, and Kansas City thus lost one of its substantial residents who had never figured in public life, but who in his business actions and social relations had ever enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was always active in the interests and welfare of Kansas City, doing much to advance its upbuilding and as the years went by he gained a most creditable record as citizen and business man. He was always energetic, formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution. There was no esoteric phase in his career. On the contrary, he based his business principles and actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity and unabating energy, and therein was the secret of his success.





Geo. C. Smith

George C. Smith



GEORGE C. SMITH, who stood as the executive head of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, controlling the most extensive wholesale dry goods trade of Kansas City, seemed to have accomplished throughout his business career the utmost possibility of success at any given point. Without one esoteric phase, his record was that of a man who, with clear conception and unfaltering determination works toward the high standard which he sets up. A native

son of Missouri, Mr. Smith was born August 6, 1848, in Cooper county, and the experiences of farm life were his in his boyhood and youth. The country schools afforded him his educational opportunities and when twenty-one years of age he became a salesman in the general store of Hoblitzell & Judd at Milton, Atchison county, Missouri, where he continued for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position in the wholesale dry goods store of Leimon, Hosea & Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, and remained as assistant salesman and buyer with the new firm when the original proprietor sold out to Milton Tootle, John S. Brittain and John Ovelman. Another change in the partnership occurred three years later, Mr. Smith becoming a partner in the enterprise under the style of John S. Brittain & Company. After six years of successful proprietorship he sold his interest in the firm and turned his attention to the wholesale grocery business in Kansas City under the firm name of Smith-Heddens & Company. After five years devoted to that enterprise he again sold out and once more became a resident of St. Joseph, where he entered into partnership with John S. Brittain in the wholesale dry goods business under the firm name of Brittain, Smith & Company, which firm succeeded Brittain-Richardson & Company and also bought out the Wood Manufacturing Company. Thus in connection with the conduct of a wholesale dry goods establishment the company engaged in the manufacture of overalls and shirts, Mr. Smith acting as general manager of both concerns. His association with commercial and industrial interests of St. Joseph thus continued until 1893, when he disposed of his interest and became a partner of James McCord, president of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company of St. Joseph, and John Townsend of the Townsend-Wyatt Dry Goods Company, under the name of the Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company. The newly organized company opened a wholesale dry goods establishment on the 1st of September, 1893,

at the corner of Seventh and Wyandotte streets in Kansas City and such was the growth of the business during the succeeding decade that in 1903 it became necessary to obtain larger quarters and an extensive block was erected at the corner of Seventh and Central streets. On moving into the new quarters in January, 1903, the name of the company was changed to the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company. By this time the business had taken rank as one of the largest wholesale dry-goods interests of Kansas City. The partners were all men of wide experience, of progressive views and firm purpose, and with Mr. Smith in the position of president and the executive head of the house, the interests were most carefully controlled and the trade constantly increased in extent and importance.

On the 8th of June, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of George C. Smith and Miss Mattie Heddens, a daughter of Dr. W. I. Heddens, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Three children were born unto them: Irving H., George C. and Catherine. The death of the husband and father occurred at his home at No. 720 Highland avenue, February 4, 1906, after an illness of several months. He was a man of domestic taste, who found his greatest happiness at his own fireside with his family around him. He was continually planning for the interests and welfare of his wife and children and was equally loyal in his friendships. At the same time he was a citizen whose public spirit made his service of the utmost value in promoting measures of general importance. He was for several years a director of the Commercial Club, of Convention Hall and of the Provident Association. He was elected to the presidency of the Commercial Club at the last annual election preceding his demise but was compelled to resign on account of failing health. In his labors for the public good he brought to bear the same practical discrimination and clear discernment that characterized him in his business life. He seemed almost intuitively to place a correct valuation upon an opportunity and to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. The salient features of his entire career were such as to win him the honor and respect of the general public and the sincere admiration and trust of his contemporaries and his colleagues. He always took a deep and helpful interest in the welfare of his fellowmen, being an especial friend of the young man, whom he often assisted in various ways and by whom he was deeply loved.



Jno. E. McCoy

John Calvin McCoy



A

LIFE HISTORY should ever be the record of continuous progress, for talents grow by use and powers develop through activity. This statement finds verification in the life of John Calvin McCoy, now deceased, who for twenty years was a commission merchant at the stock yards of Kansas City and for many years was president of the Stock Yards Exchange. He was likewise engaged in the grain business here for a number of years and belonged to one

of the pioneer families of Kansas City, so that throughout his entire life he was closely associated with its interests and its upbuilding.

His birth occurred here on the 8th of March, 1853, his parents being John Calvin and Elizabeth (Woodson) McCoy, the former a native of Vincennes, Indiana, and the latter of Kentucky. When Kansas City had scarcely emerged from villagehood the father took up his abode here and was a surveyor of the early days, surveying both the old town of Kansas City and Westport. Employed in his professional capacity by the United States government he fixed the old boundary line at Fort Leavenworth and also surveyed and fixed the boundary lines of the Cherokee and Creek lands in the Indian territory. He afterward purchased a farm in Kansas and carried on general agricultural pursuits there for several years, after which he returned to Kansas City, where he lived retired at his old home at No. 711 Olive street, enjoying well earned rest after many years of indefatigable toil and unflagging perseverance. Both he and his wife died at the old home, where two of their daughters, Miss McCoy and Mrs. Holloway, now reside.

John Calvin McCoy pursued his early education in the public and private schools of Kansas City and at the age of seventeen years matriculated in the Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where he remained as a student for three years. Returning home on the expiration of that period he entered business life as a farmer in Jackson county. He was thus engaged in farm labor for several years, after which he began work in the city as a bookkeeper for the grain firm of Vaughn & Company, acting as the head bookkeeper for eight years. Resigning his position, he started in business on his own account as a grain merchant in partnership with Captain N. P. Simonds, of Beloit, Kansas, under the firm style of Simonds, McCoy & Company. They continued

in the grain trade for several years and in that period Mr. McCoy also became a live-stock dealer. In this line he entered into partnership with his brother and the firm name eventually became the Rogers & McCoy Live Stock Commission Company, the brother selling his interest and removing to a farm in Johnson county, Kansas, where he has since made his home.

Withdrawing from the grain trade, John C. McCoy concentrated his energies upon the development and conduct of his live-stock business at the stock yards here. The firm afterward became McCoy Brothers & Bass and in a few years became the J. C. McCoy Commission Company, business being conducted under that style throughout the remainder of J. C. McCoy's connection therewith. He remained in the live-stock business throughout his remaining days and passed away December 11, 1905, after an illness of several months. On the 20th of August, 1887, he became a member of the Stock Yards Exchange and was one of its most active representatives, serving as its president in 1894-5 and 1898-9. He frequently represented the exchange in the national association and often attended the special meetings of the exchange at Washington, D. C. He was widely recognized as one of the leading live-stock men of Kansas City, in a district which is one of the prominent centers for this department of business in the country.

On the 15th of February, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McCoy and Miss Florida Mason, a daughter of Luther and Martha Mason, both natives of Kentucky, whence they came to Jackson county, Missouri, at an early day, settling near Blue Springs upon a farm, which is still known locally as the Luther Mason farm. There the father engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he moved with his family to Kansas City, where he lived retired throughout his remaining days, passing away here in 1890. His wife died many years before when they were living on the old homestead. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. McCoy: John Calvin, who resides at home and is a civil engineer for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company; Mary Agnes and Matt Mason, who are also with their mother.

In his political views Mr. Mason was a democrat but without aspiration for office. In early life he became identified with the Knights of Pythias and both he and his wife were members of the Central Presbyterian church. His social associations were always those of culture and refinement and he was actuated throughout his life by high and manly principles. In business circles he was known for his thorough reliability and commercial integrity as well as for the marked enterprise that enabled him to work his way steadily upward until he became one of the most prominent and successful live-stock merchants of Kansas City. In July, 1890, he built the comfortable residence at No. 919 Park avenue where Mrs. McCoy and her children reside, enjoying the comforts of life provided by the husband and father.

Perhaps no better testimonial of the life and character of Mr. McCoy can be given than the resolutions which were passed by the directors of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange December 12, 1905, and which reads as follows: "The familiar form and presence of our friend John C. McCoy is henceforth withdrawn from the accustomed walk and our daily companionship. The announcement of the fact brings immediately to the apprehension a deeper sense of our loss than we took time to realize amidst the hurry and distraction of these pursuits which we too often allow to usurp the place of better things. John McCoy had a fuller knowledge of the history and legislation of the Exchange than any other member, and no one gave so much of his time and energies to the promotion of those measures which he considered would best insure progress, harmony and equality of right and privileges to the individual members of the body. His executive ability was exceedingly fine and he went carefully through the minutest detail and form, sparing no labor to complete everything that passed through his hands. Once convinced, he held steadfastly to conclusions but always with winning kindness. He possessed the rare faculty of keeping in subjection personal feeling, and however arduous in the advocacy of measures there was no expression of temper or harshness of judgment. If he opposed your views you always respected his sincerity and admired his ability. And if in accord with him, you generally elected to leave the labor with him. Among other Exchanges and in the national body he held a deservedly high place and was always heard with marked attention. John McCoy was a success. Within his sphere he was faithful and constant to duty, and departing, leaves to his family and friends the heritage of a good name—'rather to be chosen than great riches.' We ought to make more over the memory of such friends. It is not good to repress the natural tribute of our hearts and we ought to be freer in yielding to the generous impulse to give honest expression to honorable and honoring sentiments. Also let us accept the lesson it impresses, of courtesy and appreciation of each other, with a common purpose of extending to a higher standard of excellence in our every day life. We bear profound sympathy to the bereaved family of our friend and sincerely share with them the sorrow of their parting, invoking the highest consolation, the healing that comes through Divine compassion.

"F. W. ROBINSON, President.

R. P. WOODBURY, Secretary.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange."



Eugenel G.C. Jaccard.

Eugene G. E. Jaccard



THE history of Missouri in its early development centers around certain French and Swiss names—names of families whose representatives are numbered among the early builders of this commonwealth, while the later generations of the family have carried on the work of their forefathers through their business activity and enterprise, which have contributed in substantial measure to Missouri's development. The name of Jaccard has been a most prominent one in the state and has figured conspicuously in connection with the jewelry trade in both St. Louis and in Kansas City. Eugene G. E. Jaccard was its representative in this connection in the latter city until recent years, but is now in Christian Science practice.

He was born in St. Louis, September 28, 1861, a son of D. C. and Eugenie (Chipron) Jaccard. The father was born at St. Croix, Switzerland, and the mother in Paris, France. The paternal grandfather lived and died in Switzerland and was one of the expert watchmakers of that country, which has ever been noted for its superior workmanship in that line. The maternal grandfather, J. G. Chipron, was a native of Paris, who, crossing the Atlantic to America, spent his last days in Highland, Illinois, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a man of fine personal appearance, tall and well formed, and reared a large family.

D. C. Jaccard, father of our subject, gained comprehensive knowledge of watchmaking in his native country and has always been identified with the jewelry business. The opportunities of the new world attracted him and, believing that his chances for business advancement were better in the United States than in the land of the Alps, he crossed the ocean in 1845 and has since been a resident of St. Louis. The name of Jaccard is a most honored and leading one in commercial circles of that city and the house of which he was vice president stands second to none west of New York city in the character of the goods which it handles and in the volume of its trade. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was his wife, who died in 1865. Their family numbered four children, two of whom survive, namely: Eugenie, the wife of Alfred Perillard, of Lausanne, Switzerland; and Eugene.

The last named was reared in his native city save that he spent some time in study abroad after acquiring a knowledge of the elemental branches

of learning in the public schools of St. Louis. When a youth of ten years he went to Switzerland, was for two and a half years a student in a school at Yverdon and later continued his education in Ludwigsburg and Stuttgart, Germany, where he remained until 1874. Returning to St. Louis in that year, he became a student in Kemper's Family School, of Boonville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1877. He then again crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of perfecting himself in the watchmaking trade at Locle, Switzerland, under one of the expert watchmakers of that country. In September, 1880, he again arrived in his native land and entered the employ of the Mermode & Jaccard Jewelry Company, of St. Louis, as office boy. The fact that his father was one of the partners in the house was not used to procure him an easy time. On the contrary he had to do his part in the routine work of the store as any other employe and thus gained a thorough business training. He afterward served for a time as entry clerk and as salesman and he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for thoroughly mastering the business in every particular. Coming to Kansas City in September, 1888, he here organized the Jaccard Watch & Jewelry Company, of which he continued as president until February, 1895. In January, 1893, the house was destroyed by fire, the company suffering a severe loss. They soon resumed business, however, carrying an extensive and elegant assortment of watches, clocks and jewelry, including some of the finest productions of the old world. Mr. Jaccard remained at the head of the company until November 1, 1895, when he withdrew and entered into partnership with W. B. Johnson, under the name of Johnson, Jaccard & Company, in the fire, casualty and tornado insurance business, maintaining the place which he always occupied as one of the foremost business men of the city. In 1896 Mr. Jaccard became a member of the Christian Science church and has been treasurer of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at Thirty-first street and Troost avenue, one of the most beautiful structures in the United States. Since 1898 he has been a Christian Science practitioner.

While a successful business enterprise is always a feature in a city's development, growth and substantial progress, Mr. Jaccard has in other ways been active in promoting the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He was president in 1895 of the Kansas City Karnival Krewe, which came into existence for the purpose of adding to the fall festivities and thus attracting additional visitors to the city, also creating amusements to keep them longer in the community. Thousands of visitors each year now attend this great fall festival and the railroads reported a much larger number in 1895 than in any previous year. No movement for the benefit of the city solicits his cooperation in vain. On the contrary, he has given liberally of his time and means to aid in public progress and he is preeminently a public-spirited

citizen, whose efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial. In politics he is an earnest republican but without desire for official preferment.

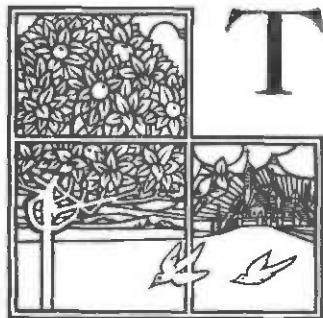
Mr. Jaccard was married June 18, 1884, to Miss Lena Dings, a daughter of Frederick Dings, and unto them have been born four children: Frederick Constant, Eugenie, Gilbert Eugene and Walter Bird. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jaccard hold membership in the Christian Science church and he has attained high rank in Masonry, taking the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., and to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine and was likewise chancellor of Benton Council, No. 22, of the Legion of Honor of Missouri. Admirable social qualities and unfeigned cordiality have rendered him very popular and he is at all times approachable, displaying in business and social circles qualities which win esteem, consideration and kindly regard.





Theo Peltzer

Theodor C. Peltzer



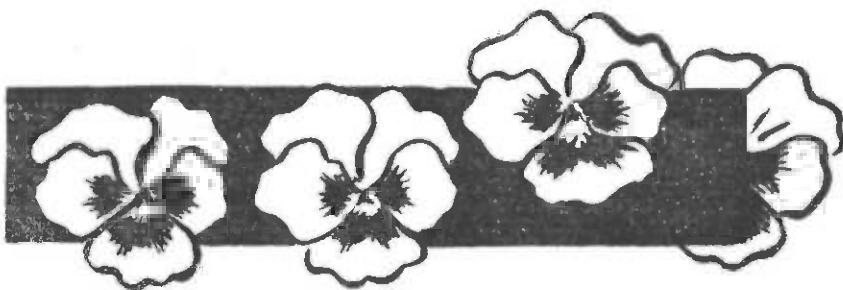
THEODOR C. PELTZER, for fourteen years a representative of the real-estate and loan business in Kansas City, arrived here in company with his father, Theodor Peltzer, Sr., from Atchison, Kansas. The father engaged in brick manufacturing at the corner of Third and Wyandotte streets, where the Grand Central depot is now located, a few years later the McClelland, Stumpf & Peltzer Brick Manufacturing Company was organized with Theodor Peltzer

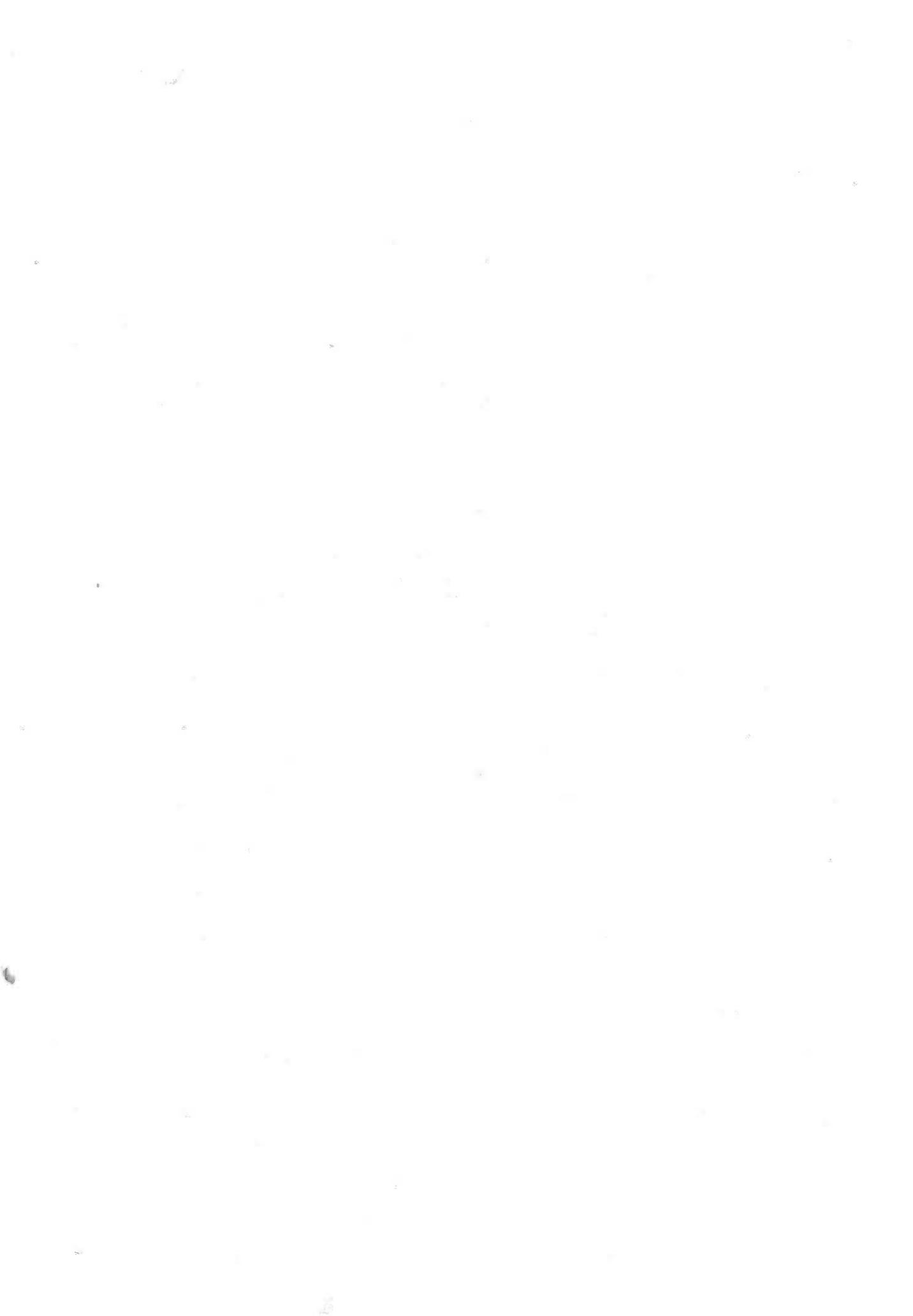
as president and they successfully carried on the enterprise for about twenty years. The rapid growth of the city provided an excellent market for the manufactured product and as the years passed the company developed one of the most extensive productive industries of this character in Kansas City. This firm manufactured building and other kinds of brick and the extent of its business made Mr. Peltzer, in the course of years, one of the men of affluence here. About ten years ago he retired from active business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned and richly merited rest. The only business interests which claimed his attention were in the line of real-estate investment and loans. He passed away November 27, 1900, and thus Kansas City lost a citizen whose value and worth have long been recognized and who in business circles enjoyed the full confidence of his colleagues and the admiration of his contemporaries. He was a native of Germany, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Gertrude Merwick, was born in Holland. Their family numbered four children: William P., Herman J., Mrs. Mary Kurt and Theodor C., all residents of Kansas City.

Theodor C. Peltzer, whose name introduces this review, is a native of Winthrop, Missouri, born November 28, 1875. The removal of his family to Kansas City during his early childhood enabled him to pursue his education in the Linwood school here, while later he attended St. Benedict's College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894. Immediately afterward he entered the field of real-estate operation in Kansas City and has since carried on a successful real-estate and loan business. For a few years he was also interested in doing some building but of late years has confined his attention more largely to the loan and fire insurance business and to his real-estate operations. He purchased the real-estate business of E. H. Phelps & Company, W. G. Leggett and the E. P. Sexton Realty Company and is now widely

recognized as one of the prominent representatives of this field of activity in Kansas City. He is also the owner of the old family home at the northwest corner of Linwood and Paseo, which he purchased soon after his mother's death and which he now occupies.

Mr. Peltzer was married on the 28th of June, 1904, to Miss Mattie Couch, who was born in Olathe, Kansas, but has spent the greater part of her life in Kansas City. Mr. Peltzer is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and of the Knights of Columbus, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. He is now a prosperous man, owing to his unwearied industry. There is about him an atmosphere of push and determination and of energy well controlled. He has placed a correct valuation upon life's contacts and experiences, has learned to make the best use of every opportunity and not a little of his success is due to the fact of his correct reading of men and character.







G.O. Coffin.

George Oliver Coffin, M. D.



WITH a large practice which indicates his standing in the profession, Dr. Coffin was formerly professor of surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College and is acknowledged one of the best city physicians that Kansas City has ever had, his labor being most effective and far-reaching in advancing movements for the care of the sick through the establishment of most modern hospital service. Dr. Coffin was born in Danielville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1858.

His parents were Samuel S. and Lavina (Siegenfuss) Coffin. The father was a direct descendant of Tristram Coffin, founder of Nantucket and New Bedford, Massachusetts. The maternal great-grandfather was John Boyer, whose parents were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania, living in the Wyoming valley. At the time of the great massacre there the father was scalped by the Indians, who took two of his children to Canada, while the mother and three of the children escaped to the fort. A daughter who had been taken captive remained in Canada, but John Boyer, when of age, returned to Pennsylvania on foot. Dr. Coffin is one of his descendants in the fifth generation.

In the common schools of his native town Dr. Coffin acquired his preliminary education and his more specifically literary course was pursued in the Williamsburg Academy. A desire to become a member of the medical profession led him, at the age of nineteen years, to go to the Philadelphia University, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1879. He then engaged in practice in Frankfort, Kansas, where he remained for five years, and in 1884 he went to El Paso, Texas, where he spent the winter, going into the marine hospital service as surgeon and quarantine officer. He was in Mexico during the winter of 1885-86 and in the spring of the latter year removed to Silver Cliff, Colorado, where he engaged in practice for eighteen months.

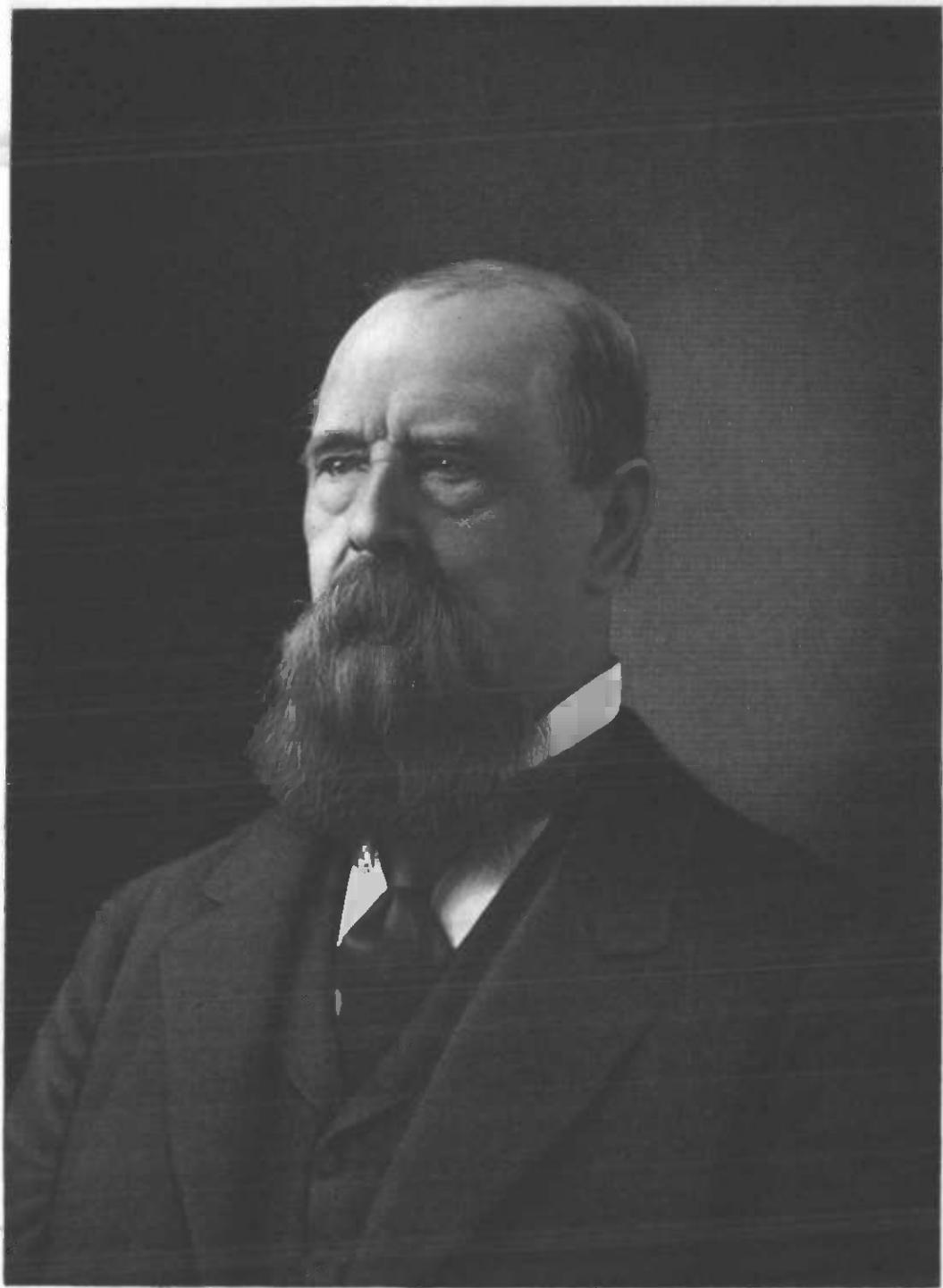
In the fall of 1887 he located in Kansas City and soon afterward pursued a course in the Kansas City Medical College and in 1891 a second course, the degree of M. D. being conferred upon him for the second time. In 1894 he was appointed by Mayor Davis house surgeon of the city hospital and continued in that position until appointed city physician on the 1st of May, 1895. In 1897 and 1899 he was reappointed, his third term expiring on the 20th of April, 1901. Through his efforts marked improvement was made in the hospital service. During the first year of his administration

he secured from the city council an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, which sum was utilized in the construction of the second of the brick buildings for the hospital. In 1897 he secured seven thousand dollars more to remodel the original building and in 1899 secured thirty-five thousand dollars with which to build a ward for tubercular and infectious diseases, this furnishing accommodations for forty-four patients. The value of his service in this direction cannot be overestimated and his work as city physician was such as gave uniform satisfaction.

In 1897 Dr. Coffin was elected professor of surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College and has since occupied that chair. He is a member of the medical staff of the Kansas City, Memphis & Fort Scott Railway and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of Kansas City; is surgeon on the staff of the German Hospital; consulting surgeon of the Douglas Hospital of Kansas City, Kansas; and medical director of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In his fraternal relations the Doctor is an Elk, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he has a military record, having served as private in the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard from 1876 until 1879. Since becoming a member of the medical profession, however, his time and energies have been largely directed in this department of business activity. He has gained a position of prominence as a practitioner of Kansas City and among his fellow members of the medical fraternity his opinions upon certain questions are considered conclusive.





John F. Emery

Captain John F. Eneberg



CAPTAIN JOHN F. ENEBERG, deceased, was the president of the Kansas City Lumber Company and one of the leading business men of western Missouri. With the passing years he prospered in his undertakings and, making judicious investments in real estate, became the owner of property all over the city. His residence here dated from 1880 and continued to the time of his demise. He was a native of Sweden, born December 21, 1825. His parents both died in that country during the boyhood of their son John, who was the youngest and the last survivor of a family of brothers and sisters. He attended public schools in his native country and at the age of fifteen years started out in life on his own account, securing a clerkship in a grocery store in his native town. He was thus connected with mercantile interests there until twenty-eight years of age, when the favorable reports which he had heard concerning America led him to the belief that he might have better business opportunities in the new world. Accordingly he determined to try his fortune in the United States and sailed for New York, whence he made his way direct to Lexington, Missouri. There he began in the grocery business, which he conducted with success at that point for some time. While there residing he was married on the 13th of November, 1854, to Miss Emogene Jones, a native of Lexington, Missouri. Her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward to Lexington, Missouri, being pioneers of the latter place, where they resided until called to their final rest.

Captain Eneberg was engaged in the grocery business in Lexington at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Almost immediately afterward he enlisted and a few days later he organized a company, of which he was made captain. It was a part of McPherin's regiment and he served with his command until the close of the war. Although he participated in many hotly contested engagements he was never wounded, although the hardships and rigors of war undermined his health. At the close of hostilities, without receiving a formal discharge, he returned to Lexington and again became connected with its business interests as a grocer. He likewise extended his energies to the lumber trade and at the same time was engaged in railroad

contracting, building six miles of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through Lexington and vicinity.

About 1875 Captain Eneberg disposed of his business in Lexington and in connection with a Mr. Bates founded a small town near by, on the line of the recently constructed Chicago & Alton Railroad. They named the place Bates City and there Captain Eneberg and Mr. Bates engaged in the lumber business and in general trade for several years or until 1879, when they suffered heavy losses by fire. The following year Captain Eneberg removed to Kansas City, where in connection with two others he organized the Kansas City Lumber Company, with offices and lumberyard at the corner of Twentieth and Walnut streets. He was made president and treasurer of the company and so continued in business until his health failed, when in 1902 he decided to retire, although he still continued to hold the office of treasurer of the company throughout his remaining days. During his last several years he was in ill health. In connection with the lumber business he likewise engaged in the real-estate business, making many purchases and sales and owning much valuable property all over the city. With keen discernment he recognized the opportunities for wise investment and was seldom, if ever, at error in judging the value of property or its possibilities for appreciation in price.

The life work of Captain Eneberg was brought to a close on the 7th of July, 1904. He held several public offices in Lexington, including that of alderman, and was a stanch republican in politics but never sought nor desired office after he came to Kansas City. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the lodge in which he held membership conducted his funeral services. He was also a charter member of the Commercial Club and was ever greatly interested in the welfare and development of the city, cooperating with the club in many of its movements for municipal growth and progress. He was preeminently a self-made man and arose from an humble position to one of wealth and affluence. He was very industrious, being at his place of business at seven o'clock in the morning, while his evenings were always spent at home. He gave close and assiduous attention to all of the interests and details of his business and his wise judgment and keen discernment were manifest in the success which attended him. In all of his business dealings, too, he was thoroughly reliable and straightforward and thus won an honored name.

Mrs. Eneberg is a member of the First Christian church of Kansas City. She owns and occupies a nice residence at No. 1606 McGee street, which was built by Captain Eneberg in 1886. Her property interests are quite extensive. She also owns three houses on West Eighteenth street, two at the corner of Twenty-first and Penn streets, one on Twentieth street, one on Highland street and one in Kansas City, Kansas, which properties are bringing to her

a very gratifying rental. She is the last of the old families who located in the vicinity of Sixteenth and McGee streets in pioneer days. Since her husband's death she has adopted a son, Tycho E. Gerdin, who is now twenty-six years of age. He manages the business interests for his mother, cares for the property, makes collections and has been of much assistance to Mrs. Eneberg in the control of her business interests. He is, moreover, a fine musician and very popular in musical circles of the city.

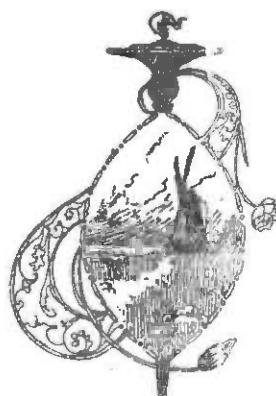
On the death of Mr. Eneberg the following resolutions were passed:
Whereas, Death has removed from our midst John F. Eneberg on July 7, 1904; therefore, be it

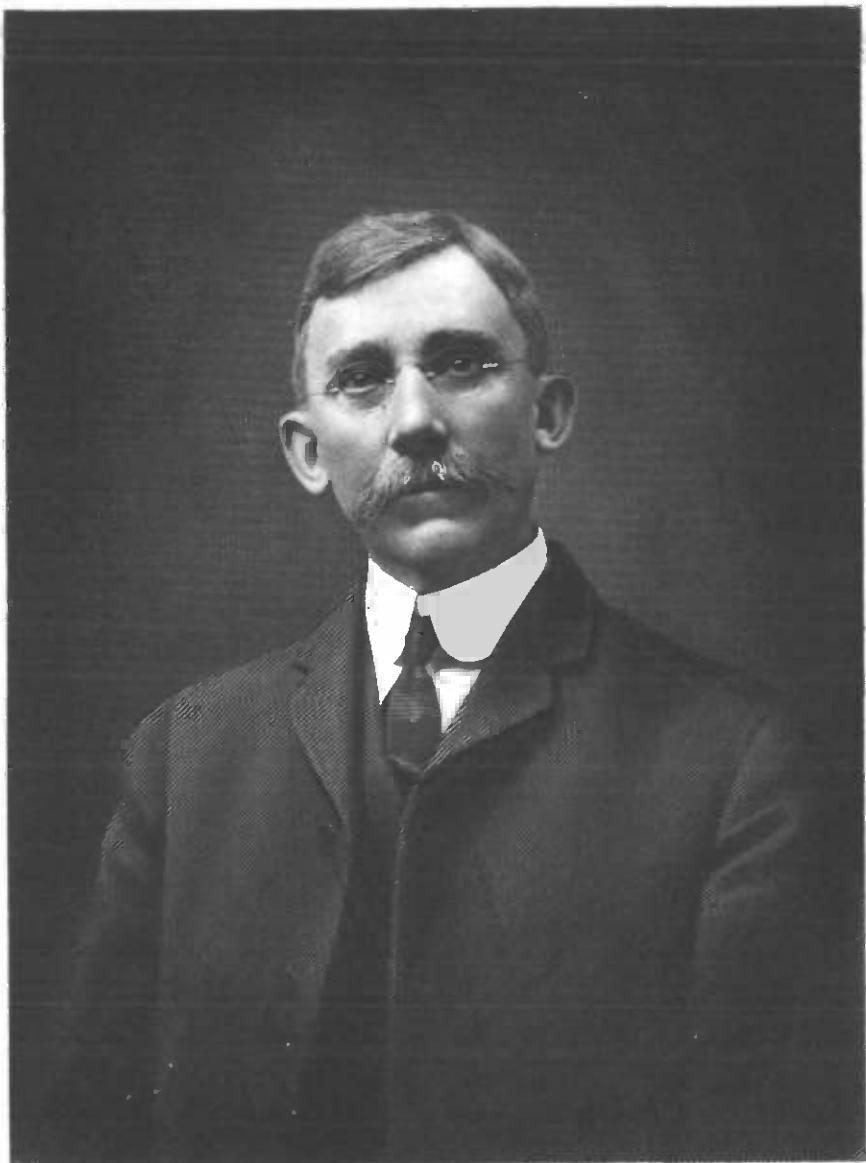
Resolved, That in him the lumber interests of Kansas City have lost a true friend and beloved associate, he having been identified with the lumber trade of our city for a long period of years and having always found him an honorable, upright and courteous gentleman; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their darkest hour, and commend them to Him who doeth all things well. Be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and to the lumber trade journals.

HANS DIERKS,
W. D. EASLEY,
A. J. MARTIN.





N Vanderslice

Howard Vanderslice



HOWARD VANDERSLICE, president of the Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company, has important and varied business interests, such as demand the control of a man of master mind, who not only follows in the business paths that others have marked out, but institutes new methods of commercial activity, and in so doing gives proof of his sound business judgment. Various enterprises have profited by his cooperation or been promoted by his purposeful spirit. He was

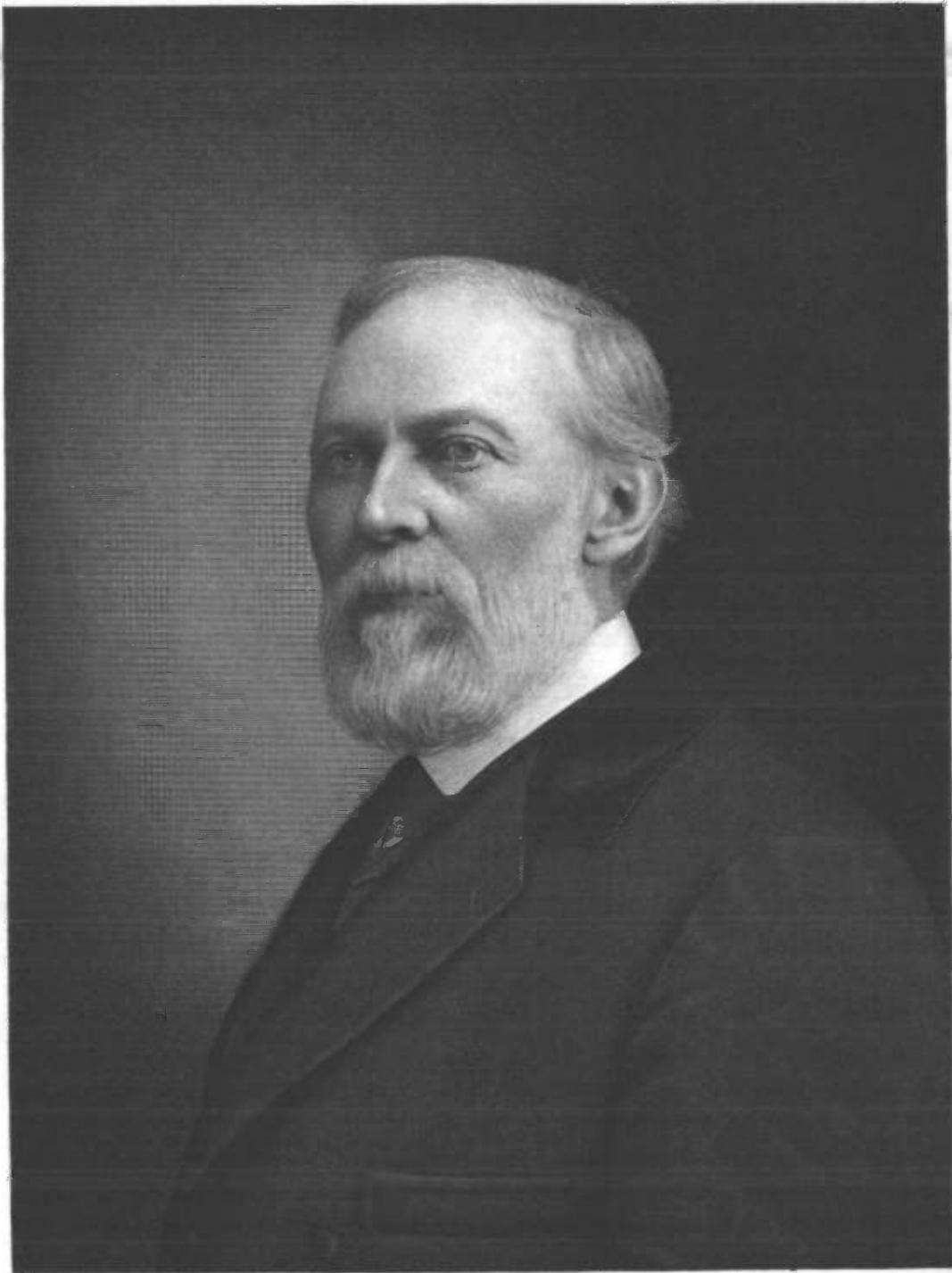
born in Georgetown, Kentucky, April 8, 1853. His father, Thomas J. Vanderslice, was also a native of that place, first opening his eyes to the light of day November 10, 1827, in the house where his son Howard was also born. The mother bore the maiden name of Sarah J. Birchfield and was a native of Franklin county, born near Frankfort, Kentucky, February 20, 1834. They were married June 5, 1857. The father died March 18, 1902, and the mother November 12, 1878. In the family were fourteen children, of whom five are still living: William, of Pueblo, Colorado; Samuel I., a resident of Denver, Colorado; Russell M., of Memphis, Tennessee; and Maggie, the wife of T. H. Moore, a traveling salesman of Chicago.

The other member of the family is Howard Vanderslice, who came west with his parents and grandfather, Major Daniel Vanderslice, on the 1st of August, 1853. The family home was established in Doniphan county, Kansas, whither Major Vanderslice was sent as Indian agent for the Sac and Fox tribes. Thomas J. Vanderslice there engaged in farming and also conducted a general store.

Howard Vanderslice spent his boyhood days upon the western plains, and after mastering the elementary branches of learning in the district schools he attended the Highland University at Highland, Kansas. At the age of nineteen he put aside his text-books and left home, going to Iowa Point, Kansas, in 1872. There he spent nine years as a telegraph operator and depot agent, and in 1881 he formed a partnership with Milton Emerson of that place under the firm style of Emerson & Vanderslice. They engaged in purchasing grain at White Cloud, Kansas, until 1890, when Mr. Vanderslice came to Kansas City, where two years before he had established a feed, coal and ice business. After his arrival here he extended the scope of his activities by establishing a grain commission house and forming a

partnership with John H. Lynds under the firm style of the Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company, of which he is still president. They began business on a small scale, but are today one of the largest grain commission firms of the city. They also own a large ice plant at Eighteenth and Olive streets, and in June, 1907, purchased the controlling interest in the Central Ice Company, conducting the most extensive business in that commodity in the city. Of the company Mr. Vanderslice has since been president. Their annual sales of coal, ice, feed and grain reach an extensive figure and return a gratifying profit on the capital invested. Mr. Vanderslice is also largely interested in mining and oil properties, being a director in the Lucky Tiger Mining Company, whose mines are located two hundred and fifty miles south of Douglas, Arizona, in the Montezuma district of Mexico, with offices in Kansas City. He is likewise a stockholder in the Chanute Oil Refinery and the Exchange Oil Company, both of Chanute, Kansas, and of the latter is treasurer. He also has various other interests, which constitute him one of the leading and successful business men of Kansas City. In January, 1874, Mr. Vanderslice was married to Miss Minnie E. Flinn, a daughter of William D. Flinn, of Iowa Point, Kansas. He is a Mason and a Shriner, holding membership in Smithton Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Highland, Kansas, the first lodge organized in that state, and of which his father and grandfather were charter members. He also belongs to Orient chapter, R. A. M., Oriental commandery, K. T., and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. He is connected with the Commercial Club, the American Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association and the Evanston Golf Club, all of Kansas City. His political allegiance was formerly given to the democracy, but he is now independent in politics. During President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed and served as postmaster of White Cloud, Kansas. He and his wife are prominent socially in the community, being people of many friends. In manner Mr. Vanderslice is plain and unassuming and possesses a genial, social nature. He is liberal minded and public spirited, recognizing and fulfilling his duties and obligations in community affairs and in individual relations, and while he has prospered, the most envious cannot grudge him his success, so justly has it been won and so worthily used.





John C. Merine

John C. Merine



JOHN C. MERINE, who was one of America's most prominent portrait artists, became a resident of Kansas City in 1869 and here remained to the time of his demise. A native of Richmond, Indiana, he was born on the 28th of September, 1821, his parents being Charles and Abbie Merine, who were natives of Maryland. They removed to Richmond, Indiana, during an early period in its development and in that locality the father followed agricultural pursuits and passed away there at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. His widow, long surviving him, reached the age of eighty-seven years.

While spending his boyhood days in his parents' home, John C. Merine attended the public schools of Richmond and early gave indication of the artistic talent which in later years brought him fame and fortune. For the development of his native powers he entered the Cincinnati Art School when eighteen years of age and studied for several years in that city, being for a time under the instruction of Insclo Williams, whose panorama of the Bible placed him among the celebrated painters of the world. He was a classmate of Winans, Beard and Johnson, all of whom became renowned as artists, conducting studios in New York city.

On leaving Cincinnati Mr. Merine went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he opened a studio and entered upon his life work as an artist. In his professional capacity he visited all of the towns of the state and made paintings of many of Kentucky's most famous men. He, however, maintained his headquarters at Louisville, where he conducted his studio for twelve years and during that time painted portraits of Henry Clay; Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church; Attorney General Harlan, father of Justice Harlan of the supreme court; and George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal. The character of his work is indicated by a statement made concerning his portrait of Clay: "It is certainly the finest painting of this great man. One is forced to imagine that the man and not the shadow stands before him."

Mr. Merine removed from Louisville to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he purchased four acres of land, his purpose being to raise fruit thereon that he might use it as a study from which to paint. Year by year his fame increased until his patronage was drawn from all the territory between New

York and San Francisco, while some of his works are also seen in Europe. While at Jacksonville he painted portraits of Governors Yates and Oglesby of Illinois and had commissions from many other prominent people of the country.

It was while living in Jacksonville that Mr. Merine was married to Miss Mary A. Clampit, who was a belle of that city. She was born in Jacksonville and there acquired her education, being graduated from the Women's College of that city when twenty-one years of age. Her mother died in Jacksonville and her father, Rev. Moses Clampit, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, engaged in preaching there until 1849, when he gave up the active work of the ministry and joined the American Argonauts, who in 1849 went in search of the golden fleece to California. He invested in property in the western states and through his speculations became quite wealthy, but later lost considerable property. In 1857 he settled in Portland, Oregon, where he lived retired until his death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Merine were born two daughters, Minnie E. and Monona. The younger daughter, who died in 1890 at the age of nineteen years, was a very talented young lady and a great favorite with her father and a beautiful painting which he made of her now adorns the mother's home. Minnie E., residing with her mother, is a fine pianist and also plays the pipe organ. She was graduated on the completion of a course in music at the New England Conservatory, and is very prominent in the musical as well as the social circles of Kansas City.

In 1867 Mr. Merine spent eight months in Madison, Wisconsin, and there his brush and palette were constantly employed. Several of his portraits of the leading men of that state are now to be seen in the Wisconsin capitol, among the most prominent being those of the judges of the supreme court, Chief Justice Whitan, General George B. Smith and W. S. Penney, a noted attorney. When Mr. Merine contemplated a change of residence in 1869, many of his friends and admirers urged him to locate either in Chicago or New York, believing that the large cities would prove a better artistic field, but, attracted toward the rapidly developing metropolis of western Missouri, he came to Kansas City in that year. Here not only his previous success attended him but his patronage grew until he became one of the best known portrait artists of the west. Forming a partnership with his nephew, Mr. Williams, they opened a studio. Later Mr. Merine removed his studio to Main street near Eighth street and his last studio was in the Sheidley building. His patrons included not only many of the distinguished residents of the city but also prominent men throughout the west. He painted altogether twenty-five hundred portraits and among those which adorned his studio at the time of his demise was a noteworthy one of Mrs. Merine at the time the artist first met her. It portrays her in an old-fashioned pink gown trimmed with lace and the coloring is particularly good. In his

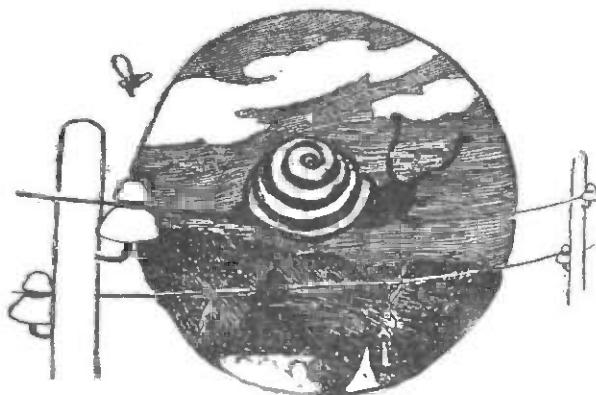
paintings he was specially skillful in producing effects through shadow. He was fond of half-tones and subdued coloring. High lights are rare in his works and he cared far more for quiet scenes than for anything of a broader and more resplendent style of painting. Every detail, however, was given attention and he succeeded in portraying some remarkable likenesses in his portrait work. He always read a spiritual meaning in the clouds, which he was fond of painting. He claimed in his portrait painting that the features, faithfully brought out on canvas, should mirror the spiritual characteristics of the man.

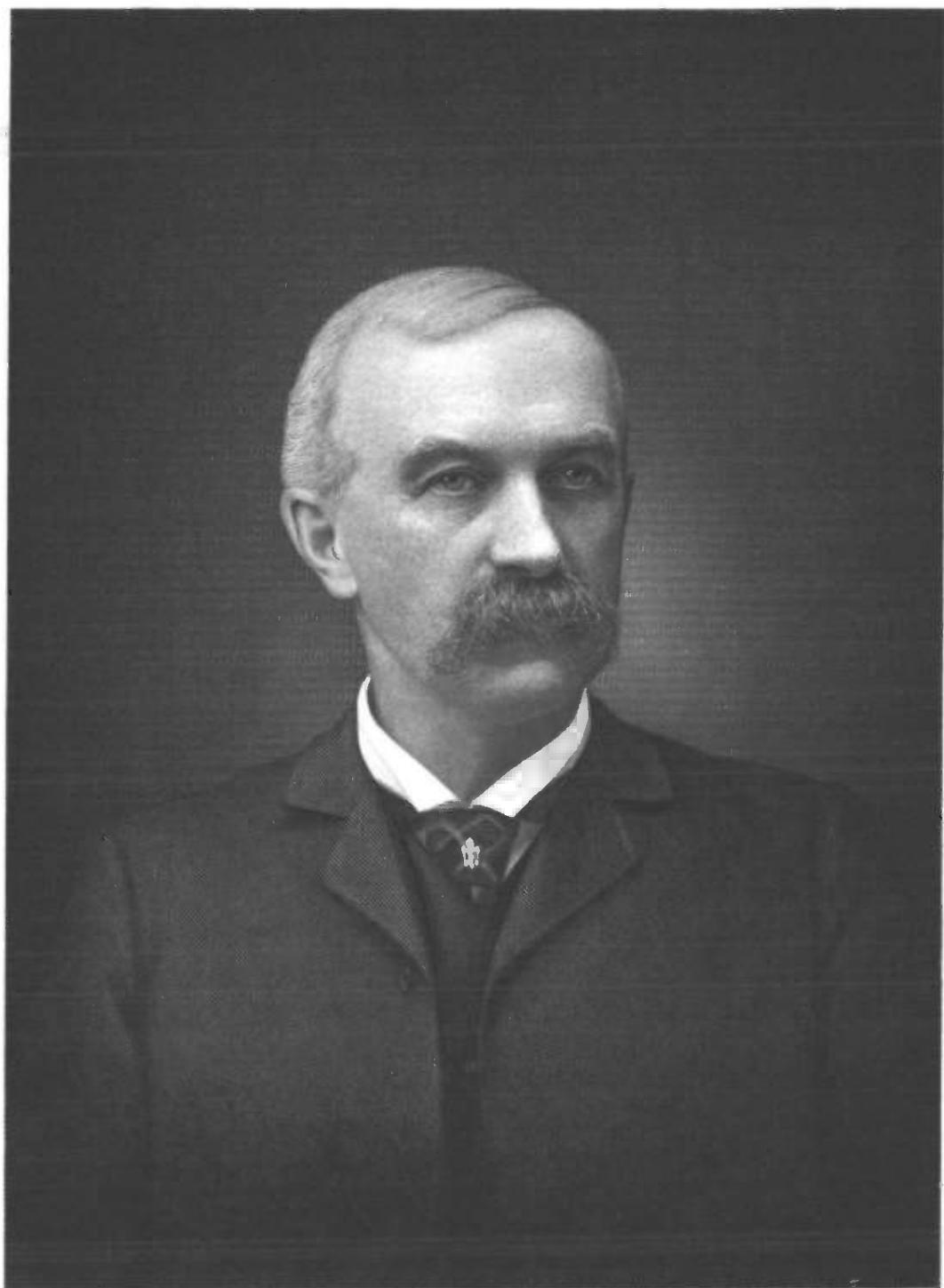
Mr. Merine, however, did not paint portraits alone. He made some especially noteworthy studies of fruit and some beautiful landscapes and marines are the work of his brush. One of his best landscapes is *The Return From the Hunt*, the hunters plodding wearily home through the snow, bending under the load of game on their backs, the dogs laboring at their sides. The setting sun bursting through the clouds, glints on the snowy trail. The sky is streaked with red. A dark background of firs rises on the horizon. The tints are mostly somber and a sense of weariness pervades the whole scene. Mr. Merine was able to put on canvas the feelings of sadness that come with the twilight in a way which appeals to the most careless observer.

It is not a usual thing for high artistic taste and talent to be combined with keen business sagacity but Mr. Merine possessed both. He displayed prescience in his investments in property in Kansas City. Soon after his arrival he purchased eight acres of timber land on what is now Troost avenue in the most fashionable district of the city and built a fine residence at No. 2305 Troost avenue, which he occupied for fifteen years, though residing in that vicinity for twenty years. He afterward removed to Hyde Park and subsequently to a temporary home on Long Meadow avenue, where his last days were spent. In politics he was a stalwart republican and in early life affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Death came to him on the 23d of August, 1896, after an illness of five weeks. He was then seventy-five years of age. In disposition he was rather retiring but fond of society at his own home and to his friends was most devoted. Like all who walk through life, however, on a higher plane, his circle of acquaintances was select rather than large. Kansas City rejoiced in his honors and his success, was proud of his achievements in the realm of art and to the man they paid the highest tribute of respect. He was a believer in the Swedenborgian faith and always a most faithful follower of high principles and ideals.

Mrs. Merine and her daughter still reside in Kansas City. The latter is a member of the Christian Science church and both are very prominent in cultured society circles. They have recently removed to a beautiful home at No. 2913 East Twenty-ninth street, the walls of which are adorned by many of Mr. Merine's finest canvases. Mrs. Merine has been very active in

club life in the city and president of various organizations of this character. She and her daughter now hold membership in the New Century Club, of which Mrs. Merine has been president for fourteen years. Several times she has been a delegate to the general federation of women's clubs. Interested in all that pertains to literary and esthetic culture she is a patron of the arts and her influence and labors have done much toward development in these lines in Kansas City.





W. W. Hyatt.

Willard W. Hyatt

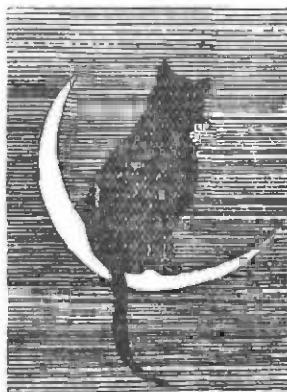


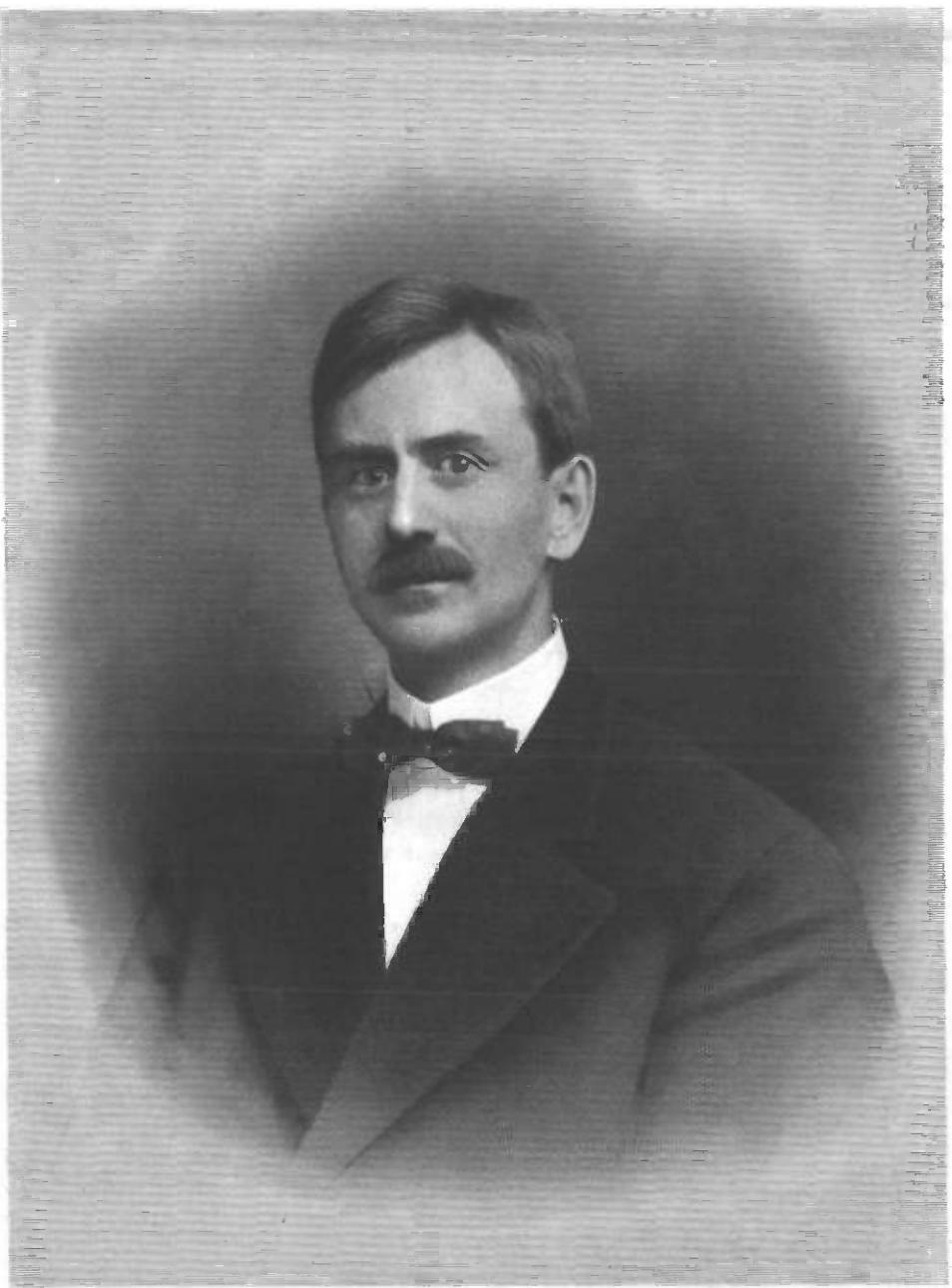
WILLARD W. HYATT, now deceased, was numbered among the prominent residents of Kansas City, where he was engaged in merchandising and in the real-estate business. His birth occurred upon a farm in Otsego county, New York. His father, Fitch Hyatt, was a leading resident of that locality, whence he removed to Cambridge Springs, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived retired until his death. His wife bore the maiden name of Electa Weaver, and by her marriage became the mother of five children: Smith, who was married, died in Texas shortly after his removal to that state. Christiana E., became the wife of Alva Adams and died in Kirksville, Missouri. Willard W. and Willis W. were twins, and the latter, who married Olive Ingalls, died in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. Susan became the wife of John Sherwood, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and is the only one now living.

Willard W. Hyatt acquired his education in the country schools of his native town. He worked upon the home farm until twenty-one years of age and for some time after engaged in various business enterprises. Associated with his twin brother, he owned and conducted a sawmill and later carried on a tannery. He afterward went to Erie, Pennsylvania, where for a time he was employed by a car manufacturer. His next step in the business world was made as a general merchant near Oil City, Pennsylvania, in association with his brother, Smith Hyatt, and his brother-in-law, Charles P. Allen. They successfully conducted their store for several years and then sold out, after which all three came west to Missouri, settling in Warrensburg, where they again established and conducted a store. This partnership was dissolved about 1877, in which year Mr. Hyatt came to Kansas City, where for a time he followed different pursuits. Eventually he engaged in the grocery business with a Mr. Holman in a store at 312 East Ninth street but after a brief period he sold out to his partner. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business and was very successful in buying and selling property and also as a speculative builder, erecting many houses, which he put upon the market. He displayed keen insight in determining the value and possible appreciation of property and his investments were so wisely made that his labors proved of the utmost benefit in the attainment of success.

Mr. Hyatt made his first home in Kansas City at No. 1222 Washington street and later lived over his store at No. 312 East Ninth street. He then purchased the home where his last days were passed at No. 1112 Bales avenue, buying this from the Bales estate. He was married near Phoenix, New York, July 27, 1865, to Miss Theresa Allen, who was born in Oswego county, New York, and who grew to womanhood there. Her parents were Hiram and Eliza (Perren) Allen. By a previous marriage to Miss Clara Glass, which occurred in Wisconsin, Mr. Hyatt had one daughter, Tillie, who became the wife of Chester Snyder and died in Kansas City, leaving a daughter, Tillie, now the wife of D. L. James, of this city.

The death of Mr. Hyatt occurred in June, 1904. He was a member of Bales Avenue Baptist church and took an active and helpful part in its work. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and in politics was a life-long republican who, though he never sought nor desired office, always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and was thus able to support his position by intelligent argument. He had a wide and favorable acquaintance here and his life showed forth those traits of honorable, upright manhood which won for him uniform confidence and trust.





GEO. G. DENSLAW

George G. Denslow



GEORGE G. DENSLOW has in his business career displayed splendid ability in controlling, assimilating and shaping into unity the complex forces of business and producing a harmonious whole. He is now the president of the Denslow Coal & Land Company and his operations have extended to various fields wherein he has labored successfully, owing to his keen discernment of the possibilities of the situation.

He never overestimates conditions, but, at the same time, on noting the disadvantages, he realizes, too, that most of these can be overcome by an unfaltering persistency of purpose. His birth occurred in Trenton, Grundy county, Missouri, April 22, 1869. His father, John H. Denslow, was born in Indiana in 1839 and when a small boy became a resident of Vinton, Iowa, where he was educated in the public schools. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in a Chicago regiment and served as corporal. About 1868 he came to Harrison county, Missouri, and until 1870 published a paper in Carrollton. In the latter year he removed to Kansas City, where he established the first evening newspaper, the Penny Reporter, which was also the first penny paper of the city. Throughout his entire life Mr. Denslow stood for advanced ideas and while, in a way, ahead of his time, many of the measures which he advocated have since been adopted. He was one of the "single tax" advocates at the inception of that idea. Through the columns of his paper he warmly supported the presidency of Peter Cooper and with keen insight he saw much further into the future than the majority of mankind in determining the outcome of any line of thought or plan of action. In addition to the Penny Reporter he also published a paper called the Dollar Token, a greenback paper, for which he charged a dollar per year. After he discontinued this publication he was employed by the Kansas City Journal and in the first agitation of the printers' union in 1879 he was attacked by an intoxicated printer for refusing to join the strikers and after a year of ill health occasioned by injuries received died in July, 1880. He was a lover of journalism and literature, a broad student, and a writer of unusual talent. He was classed as a free thinker, and he was the author of many maxims containing the soundest wisdom and philosophy. He stood as a splendid type of an editor of the old school and his memory is sacredly cherished by the survivors of his time. He belonged to the Press Club and also to several debating

and literary societies, which regarded him as a valued member. He was also a faithful adherent of the Grand Avenue Methodist church.

About 1866 John H. Denslow was married at Trenton, Missouri, to Elizabeth Graham, daughter of the Rev. Francis H. Graham, a Methodist minister and one of the early circuit riders of the state. They became the parents of five children, but the daughters died in infancy. Edgar Emmett, the eldest son, is now department manager for the Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods Company. He has been captain of Company L, Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, for many years and was recently promoted to adjutant. George Graham Denslow is the next of the family and Francis M. Denslow is a practicing physician of Kansas City.

For thirty-nine years George G. Denslow has been a resident of Kansas City and is indebted to its public school system for his early education, attending the Woodland and the Humboldt schools. He also spent two terms in Spalding's Commercial College in its night sessions. He was only eleven years of age when his father died and was then obliged to leave school, becoming a breadwinner for the family. His first employment was that of messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company and at the age of sixteen he decided to become a pharmacist, entering upon an apprenticeship in the drug store of H. C. Arnold. By hard study in the evenings he was enabled to pass the state examination when twenty years of age and received his certificate as a registered pharmacist. He continued in Mr. Arnold's employ until 1885, when the close confinement of the position undermined his health and he resigned. Later he was with Eli Lily & Company, manufacturing chemists, until 1900, when he established a drug store on his own account, conducting it for three years.

A still broader field of labor, however, opened before Mr. Denslow, and one in which he has attained notable success. He had, in the meantime, invested in a suburban tract which proved quite profitable and his attention was thus turned to the real-estate business. With the belief that it would prove more profitable than merchandising, he disposed of his store and became junior partner in the real-estate firm of G. M. Cole & Company, his partners being G. M. Cole, Sr., and G. M. Cole, Jr. Only the son and Mr. Denslow, however, were active in the business and the latter is still connected with the firm. He extended his field of operation in the summer of 1905 by engaging in the coal mining business and after investigating the subject with a few associates he purchased a tract of coal land in Weld county, Colorado, near Denver. A company was then organized under the name of the Denslow Coal & Land Company, of which Mr. Denslow is the president, and the mine was opened, which is now in full operation. This was the beginning of rapid development for that section of the country. The opening of several

other mines necessitated the building of a town and the Denslow Coal and Land Company therefore built and established the town of Firestone, where they opened a lumber yard and put in a waterworks plant to afford the town fire protection and water for domestic use. Mr. Denslow is also at the head of these local enterprises and the supervision prompts him to spend about one-third of his time there. The town was recently incorporated as a municipality and held its first election in the spring of 1908, having now a population of between seven and eight hundred people. An interurban electric line has been surveyed from Denver to Greeley, Colorado, and as Firestone is a central point on the line, the company has decided to build a power plant there at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars and from that point will handle coal. Mr. Denslow is financially interested in this line, which is being built under the name of the Interurban Construction Company. In the substantial development of Firestone and that locality Mr. Denslow has been a central figure. He personally superintended the sinking of the first shaft there and laid out and named the town, dividing one hundred and sixty acres into nine hundred and sixty lots, also superintending the erection of its first buildings. The most modern improved machinery has been installed in the mine, which has an eight foot vein of coal and a capacity of from ten to twelve hundred tons per day. The company has also installed a telephone exchange at Firestone to be connected by the Bell system.

In Kansas City he is interested to a considerable extent in real estate and in connection with Mr. Cole built Elm Ridge Heights and the Ruth Park additions, naming the latter in honor of his wife. Aside from his previously mentioned interests in the west, he is connected with the Scotia Mines Company, with mill and property at Silver Plume, Colorado, and also with a coal mining company operating in southern Colorado.

On the 10th of November, 1896, Mr. Denslow was married to Miss Ruth Wakefield, the youngest daughter of Dr. L. L. Wakefield, a pioneer physician at Summum, Fulton county, Illinois. They have one child, Dorothy, eight years of age. Mrs. Denslow had the advantage of a thorough commercial as well as a literary education and to her interest and counsel in his business ventures Mr. Denslow attributes much of his success. They are members of the Linwood Methodist church and Mr. Denslow is a republican, active in the local ranks of the party but without desire for office himself. He is a lover of outdoor sports and spends some time each summer in hunting and fishing in the mountains of Colorado. He owns a fine home at No. 3026 Flora avenue, which he built a few years ago, but recently purchased a beautiful ten acre tract fronting on Wornall road, near Waldo Station, upon which he will build a modern country home of native stone. In nature he is cordial and kindly and he possesses a personality which, while inspiring respect, also wins him

the warm friendship of those with whom he comes in contact. His business career has been actuated by laudable ambition and characterized by unfaltering industry, combined with a close adherence to a high standard of business ethics.





Henry De Morris Clark

Henry D. Clark



HENRY D. CLARK, whose life record ended December 31, 1907, was one of the picturesque figures in the history of Kansas City. While in no country are there so many opportunities open in the business world as there are in America, it is yet a sufficiently rare occurrence to awaken interest and admiration when a penniless boy arises to prominence in the business world and ranks with the more successful residents of the city in which he casts his lot. Such was

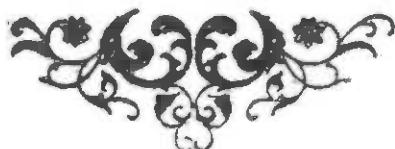
the career of Henry D. Clark, who from 1876 until his demise made his home in Kansas City.

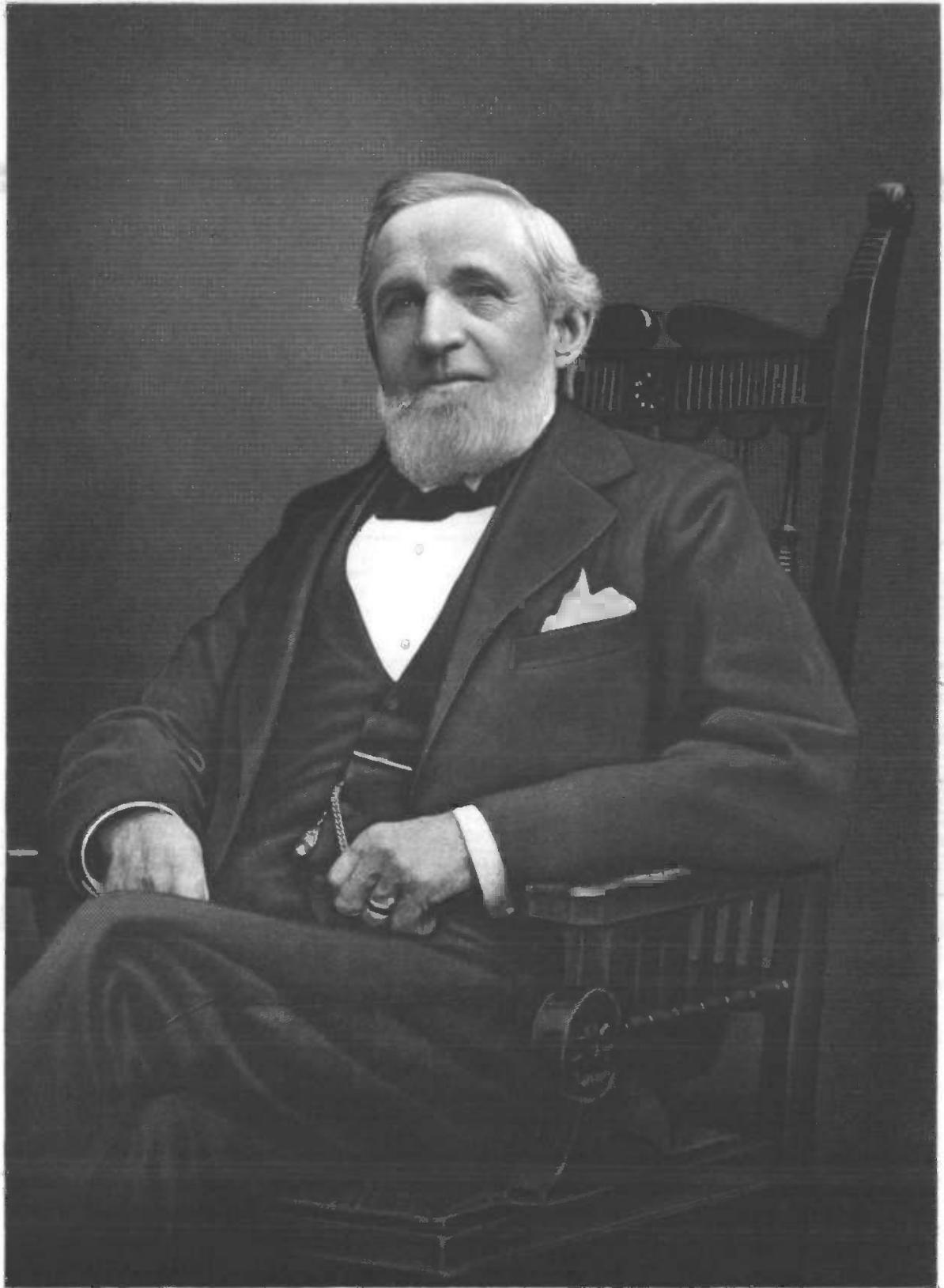
His birth occurred in Brookfield, New York, July 7, 1849, but during his very early childhood he was taken to Wisconsin, where he was reared. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil war. He had completed but six months after the thirteenth anniversary of his birth when he joined the army, enlisting in 1863 with the Thirteenth New York Artillery, but he was large for his age and he claimed that he was eighteen. The "unlucky" number of his regiment and of his years evidently had no baneful influence over his life, for he escaped unharmed and was honorably discharged in 1865. He returned to Buffalo and later went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was then upon the lakes as a sailor for four years. He next went to Chicago and for one year was connected with the Independence Hotel. He also entered upon his theatrical career there and was manager of the California Paris Theater on the west side for a time. Mr. Clark went to Independence, Kansas, from Chicago and purchased a large tract of land, now known to contain some of the largest oil wells in the country, but becoming dissatisfied he sold out at a great sacrifice and came to Kansas City in 1876. He was at the time associated with one of the Eddie Foy companies. Believing that Kansas City offered a good field for theatrical attractions, he started upon an independent venture in this direction. This was during the days of Kansas City's pioneer experience and he received a liberal patronage in the Coliseum from the typical residents of the frontier. In his house appeared many who have become known to fame, including Eddie Foy, McIntyre and Heath, Murray and Mack and scores of others. The Newmarket theater was erected by him on Walnut street near Fourth street, and he leased it for a term of years, while he turned his attention

to the real-estate business. He also built the theater at the corner of Ninth and May streets, a combination theater, which he leased for six years to Judge & Hedson. At the end of that time it was destroyed by fire and he then rebuilt what was known as the new Ninth Street Theater, with a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred. It was prettily decorated and became an attractive house. Mr. Clark conducted this theater for five years, after which he leased it to the Orpheum Theatre Circuit Company, which still operates it. It was for a long time the only exclusive vaudeville theater in the city and it remained the property of Mr. Clark up to the time of his death.

Mr. Clark was also well known because of his building and real-estate operations. He erected many residences and business blocks in the city. He put up a number of residences at Thirty-third and Broadway and also at Thirty-ninth and Genesee streets, from which he derived a good rental. He erected altogether about thirty houses in the southern part of the town and found these to be a good income paying property. In his real-estate deals he manifested keen discrimination concerning the valuation of property and its possible rise or diminution and his carefully conducted real-estate interests gained for him a place among the more substantial residents of Kansas City.

Mr. Clark was married in Kansas City, at the age of thirty-two years, to Delia R. Clark, of Oneida county, New York, and they became the parents of five children: Goldie A., now the wife of J. B. Shinn, of Seattle, Washington; Henry D., a druggist located at Thirty-ninth and Genesee streets; Palmer J., Hazel and William, all at home. The death of Mr. Clark occurred after a brief illness when he was in his fifty-ninth year. He left to his family a handsome competence, acquired by his own toil and careful management through an active business career, in which he gained for himself a creditable place in business circles as theater owner and real-estate dealer.





J.S. Martin

J. S. Martin



S. MARTIN, who at the time of his demise on the 16th of October, 1905, was one of the oldest members of the Old Men's Association of Kansas City, attained the age of eighty-seven years. For a long period he was identified with the interests of western Missouri and because of a wide and favorable acquaintance his life record cannot fail to prove of interest to many of the readers of this volume. He was a son of Colonel Amos Martin of the city of

New York, and was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, September 14, 1818. Good educational privileges were provided him in youth and these he improved with the result that he was well qualified to take up the practical duties of life on attaining his majority. When a young man he began clerking in a store and developed good business ability, which as the years passed gained him place with men of recognized prominence and wealth in commercial and industrial circles. He was at the age of forty-five years connected with the reaper and mower factory in Auburn, New York. He traveled extensively for this firm, into all sections of the country and came to Kansas City on business in 1868. He was so well pleased with the growing western city and its prospects that upon his return to New York he disposed of his interests in the business there and returned to Kansas City to make his home. He purchased a lot in what was then a cornfield and erected a residence that stands at what is now designated as No. 1509 Oak street. There he made his home for thirty-seven years, or until his demise. He became a factor in business circles here as a local agent for farm implements, in which connection he appointed subagents and was also traveling collector and adjuster for different firms. As the years passed he built up a good business in these lines and was everywhere known for his thorough reliability in commercial transactions. A few years prior to his demise, however, he retired from active connection with business. His life was a long, useful and honorable one and the many with whom he came in contact in his commercial career entertained for him high respect for his integrity as well as energy.

Mr. Martin was married twice. In the state of New York he wedded Margaret Maning, now deceased, and unto them were born two children: Lewis, a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Elizabeth, who has passed

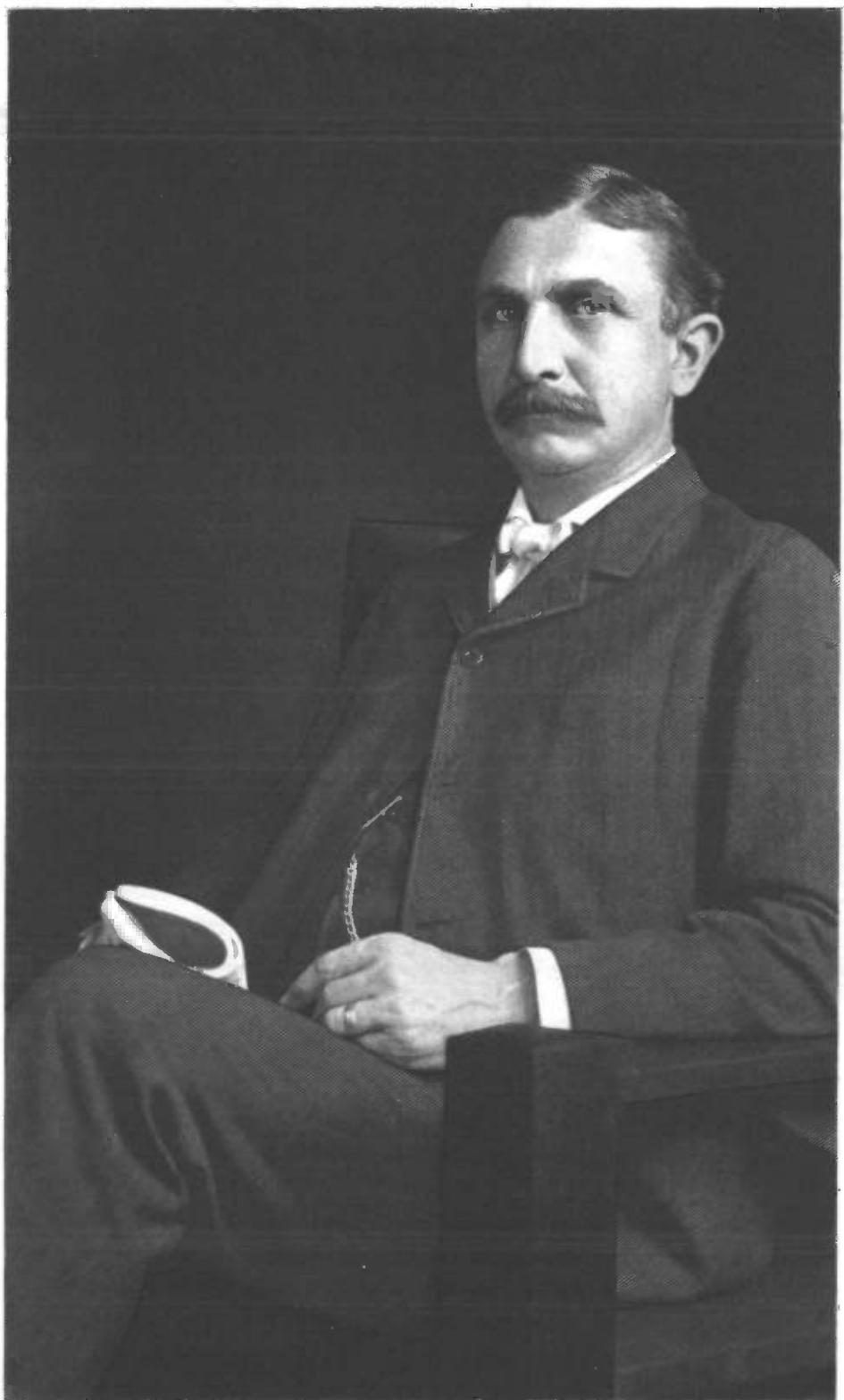
away. In 1881 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Adaline C. Chambers, who came to Kansas City from Ohio in 1868 with her parents, James and Jane Chambers, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state. Their removal to this city was influenced by the fact that they had two sons in business here and wished to be near them.

Socially Mr. Martin was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. For thirty years he was a devoted and faithful member of the Presbyterian church and served as treasurer for eight years, while in the various departments of church work he took an active and helpful interest. He assisted in building three different churches here and did everything in his power to promote the moral development and progress of the community. He was a typical American in that he was never too busy to be cordial and never too cordial to be busy. When not occupied with commercial interests his time was given to affairs connected with municipal progress. He never regretted his removal to Kansas City from either a social or financial standpoint, for he found success in business here and gained many friends whose high regard he cherished. He was a man of very large acquaintance and was loved and honored by all who knew him. He regarded his own self-respect and the good will of his fellow citizens as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position, and the sterling qualities which he displayed made his example one well worthy of emulation. Full of years and honors he passed away—his life span having covered eighty-seven years.





Mrs S. S. Martin



W. E. Clegg

George J. Eyssell



GEORGE J. EYSSELL was numbered among those of foreign birth who, coming to America, have found in the business conditions here the opportunities for a successful and progressive career. For a long period Mr. Eyssell was prominently associated with mercantile interests in Kansas City and maintained a position in public regard which caused his death to be deeply regretted when on the 17th of February, 1908, he passed away.

A native of Germany, he was born at Rinteln, on the 23d of December, 1855. His father, Otto Eyssell, was also a native of that country, where he spent his entire life. He wedded Marie Boedeker and following her husband's demise she came to America in 1880, settling in Kansas City. There were ten children in their family, eight sons and two daughters, and seven of the sons are now engaged in the drug business. George J. Eyssell helped to educate them all and bring them to this country. The members of the family are: Hugo, Fred, August, William and Otto, all of whom have gained a creditable place as druggists in the business circles of Kansas City; Emil, who is living in Portland, Oregon; Moritz, of St. Louis; Emma, the wife of D. G. Landes; and Mathilde.

George J. Eyssell pursued his education in the schools of the fatherland and served his apprenticeship in a drug store in Bremen, Germany. He lost his father in January, 1873. He was at that time seventeen years of age and was the eldest of the family of ten children, so that his brothers and sisters all looked to him for guidance and his mother depended largely upon him to take his father's place in the household. Thinking that he might find better opportunities in the new world and more rapidly acquire a competence, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York on Decoration Day, 1873. His first stop was in Dayton, Ohio, and later he went to Hannibal, Missouri, and from there to St. Louis. In the fall of 1874 he landed in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he clerked for nearly two years. Coming to Kansas City at the end of that time, he was employed as clerk in the drug store of Ford & Arnold at the corner of Fifth and Main streets from 1876 until 1878. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account and feeling sure of success, his mother managed to make a loan of two thousand dollars on their home, having his promise to forward this amount to the next brother

to establish himself in business. This sum has wandered down the line of eight brothers. With this start George J. Eyssell ventured into business in April, 1878 at 1036 Union avenue, one week before the first train ran into the Union Depot, and later he purchased the building which he occupied, devoting all of his life to the drug trade, his close attention, unremitting diligence and careful management enabling him to build up and carry on a most successful commercial enterprise. In addition to this he was never unmindful of the duty which he owed to his family and in fact was most generous in the assistance which he rendered to his younger brothers and sisters. He sent to each of his brothers the money necessary to pay their passage to America and aided them in their business careers. His mother and the two youngest children came to Kansas City in 1883. As time passed and his financial resources increased Mr. Eyssell purchased other property beside his business block and as he never invested for speculative purposes but always kept the property which he bought, he owned at the time of his death some good income paying realty. In 1885 he erected the residence which the family now occupy at No. 1744 Washington street. At the time it was built it was considered a good ways out but the city has since developed so largely that it is now considered within close distance of the business district.

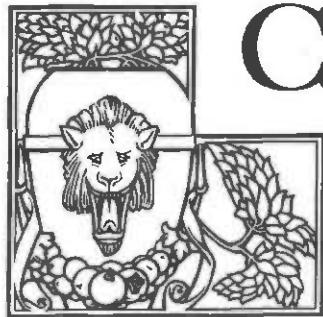
In 1880, in Hannibal, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Mr. Eyssell and Miss Emma Boedeker, who was born in that city, a daughter of Moritz Boedeker, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1852 and located first in Dayton, Ohio. He afterward removed to Hannibal, Missouri in 1860 and there lived for many years but spent his last days in Kansas City, where he died in 1907 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Rott, is also a native of Germany and is now a resident of Kansas City. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eyssell were born two children: Mathilda, the wife of William H. Wittig; and George, who is still in school.

Mr. Eyssell was always deeply interested in the welfare of Kansas City and did everything in his power to promote its interests and upbuilding. He belonged to the Elks Lodge, was a member of the Turn Verein and was one of the founders of the German Hospital, in the work of which he was greatly interested. In fact he did much along charitable lines and was a man of broad humanitarian principles, who responded readily to any tale of sorrow or distress. Throughout his entire life he manifested a spirit of helpfulness, not only to his family and his kindred but to many with whom he came in contact. His acts of charity were always performed most unostentatiously and there were many occasions when he quietly rendered aid that was known only to himself and the recipient. He leaves to his family a memory that is sacredly cherished and which is as a blessed benediction to those who knew him.



Jno Connor

Colonel John Conover



COLONEL JOHN CONOVER, of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company of Kansas City, who have the largest wholesale trade in that line west of St. Louis, was born on a farm near New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 27, 1835, being the only son and eldest child of John and Jane E. (Cornell) Conover, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey. On the paternal side the family is of Holland Dutch origin and the name was originally spelled Kovenhoven. The great-grandfather came from Holland to New Jersey in the early part of the seventeenth century. His son John served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, taking part in the battle of Monmouth in his own colony. The latter settled near New Brunswick, New Jersey, and built a house on a tract of land on which his father had originally settled, and it was in this dwelling that John Conover, Sr., and his son, the subject of this review, were born. John Conover, Sr., whose birth occurred in 1810, followed farming as a life work until 1841, and then he moved to Camden, New Jersey, entering the service of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company. During his thirty years' connection with this company he was located at Camden for twenty-four years and subsequently at Philadelphia, holding responsible positions at both places. His death occurred in 1871, and of the three children left to mourn his loss, our subject was the eldest and only son.

Colonel John Conover acquired his education in the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, and at the age of sixteen years was employed as a clerk in a hardware store, where he remained for nearly four years. In October, 1856, he left Camden for the west, going to Chicago and Quincy, Illinois, and to Keokuk, Iowa, where he obtained employment on a United States dredge boat deepening the Des Moines river, as assistant engineer. The following spring he went to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri river and landed March 18, 1857, at Leavensworth, Kansas, where he was employed two months by E. L. Berthoud, as assistant city engineer. Soon afterward he engaged in taking up land claims in Kansas. In the fall of 1857 he returned to Leavensworth and was employed as salesman for Reisinger & Fenlon, hardware merchants, until the outbreak of the Civil war.

On the 22d of July, 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of a company organized by Leavenworth citizens for thirty days' service, serving at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and mustered out with the company August 22, 1861. Then he with other officers recruited another company for three years' service and was mustered in August 28, as second lieutenant of Company A, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; in October detailed on recruiting service to raise another company; forty men were recruited and he was mustered in as first lieutenant December 12, 1861; March 15, 1862, more than eighty-three men enlisted and he was mustered in as captain; August 23, 1864, was mustered in as major; October 21, 1864, mustered in as lieutenant colonel; and November 21, 1864, was commissioned colonel, but not mustered in as the regiment did not have the requisite number—eight hundred and thirty men. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was breveted colonel by the president of the United States "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." When the regiment was organized it was intended for service in the state and along the border. The companies were distributed, some at Fort Riley, at Fort Laramie, at Fort Leavenworth and five companies were in Tennessee. Colonel Conover, then a line officer, was stationed at Fort Leavenworth until February, 1863, and participated in several expeditions in Missouri against Quantrell's guerrillas and others of the kind, and during August, 1862, participated in skirmishes with Coffee's, Cockrill's and Quantrell's guerrillas. In February, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and placed on provost duty, Captain Conover being one of the assistant provost men. The regiment was next ordered to Murfreesboro and placed in the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. The army left Murfreesboro on the Tullahoma campaign June 24. The Eighth Kansas had a light engagement at Hoover's and Liberty Gap. October 15, 1863, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps were consolidated and made the Fourth Army Corps, and the Eighth Kansas Regiment was placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, until August, 1865, and then did duty in the Department of Texas until November, 1865.

Following is the record of Colonel Conover's service: Provost duty at Nashville, Tennessee, until June, 1863; ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, June 9; middle Tennessee or Tullahoma campaign June 22 to July 7; Liberty Gap, June 24-27; Chickamauga, Georgia, campaign August 16 to September 22; Caperton's Ferry, near Bridgeport, Alabama, August 29; battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20; on duty in Chattanooga from September 22 until November 23; then the battle of Chattanooga commenced, in engagement that captured Orchard Knob, November 23, in the assault that carried Missionary Ridge, November 25; November 28 on the march to

the relief of Knoxville; then December 8, the campaign in east Tennessee, Strawberry Plains and Dandridge until February, 1864. On the 17th of February, 1864, the regiment left Strawberry Plains for Fort Leavenworth on a veteran furlough; on the 5th of April the regiment left Fort Leavenworth on the return to the army. Arriving at Nashville the Eighth Kansas was detailed to escort a pontoon train from there to the front June 17; rejoined brigade at Big Shanty, near Kenesaw Mountain, June 28; in the operations against Kenesaw to July 2; Ruff's Station, Smyrna Camp Ground, July 4; Chattahoochee river, July 5 to 17; battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 19-20; siege of Atlanta, July 22 to August 25; then on the flank movement of Atlanta, via East Point, August 25 to 30; in engagement at Jonesboro, August 31 to September 1; in line front of Lovejoy Station September 2 to 6. On the 6th of September he participated in the battle at Lovejoy Station which closed the Atlanta campaign. Shortly after Hood, with his army, settled west of Atlanta and started through Georgia to Chattanooga, but was overtaken by the Union troops near Resaca and Snake Creek Gap and driven south to near Gaylesville, Alabama. At this time General Sherman started his march to the sea and Hood again started north through Alabama for Nashville. The Fourth Corps pursued and held the position against Hood from September 29 to October 26 at Pulaski, Tennessee, when he arrived. The Eighth Kansas was at Pulaski, Tennessee, from November 1 to 23.

Nashville campaign, November and December; Columbia Duck River, November 24 to 27; Spring Hill, November 29; battle of Franklin, November 30; battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16; pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee river December 17 to 28; march to Huntsville, Alabama, December 31 to January 5, 1865, and duty there to February 1; moved to Nashville, February 1, and returned to Huntsville, February 8; duty there till March 15, expedition to Bull's Gap and operations in east Tennessee, March 15 to April 22; duty at Nashville to June 24; moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, July 1, 1865, to July 5, thence to Indianola, Texas, July 10; march to Green Lake and duty there till August 10; moved to San Antonio, August 10 to 23 and duty there till November 29; mustered out November 30, 1865; moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 30, 1865, to January 6, 1866, and there honorably discharged from service January 9, 1866. The foregoing record speaks for itself and it is therefore unnecessary to go into any series of statements as showing him to have been a brave and loyal soldier on the field of battle.

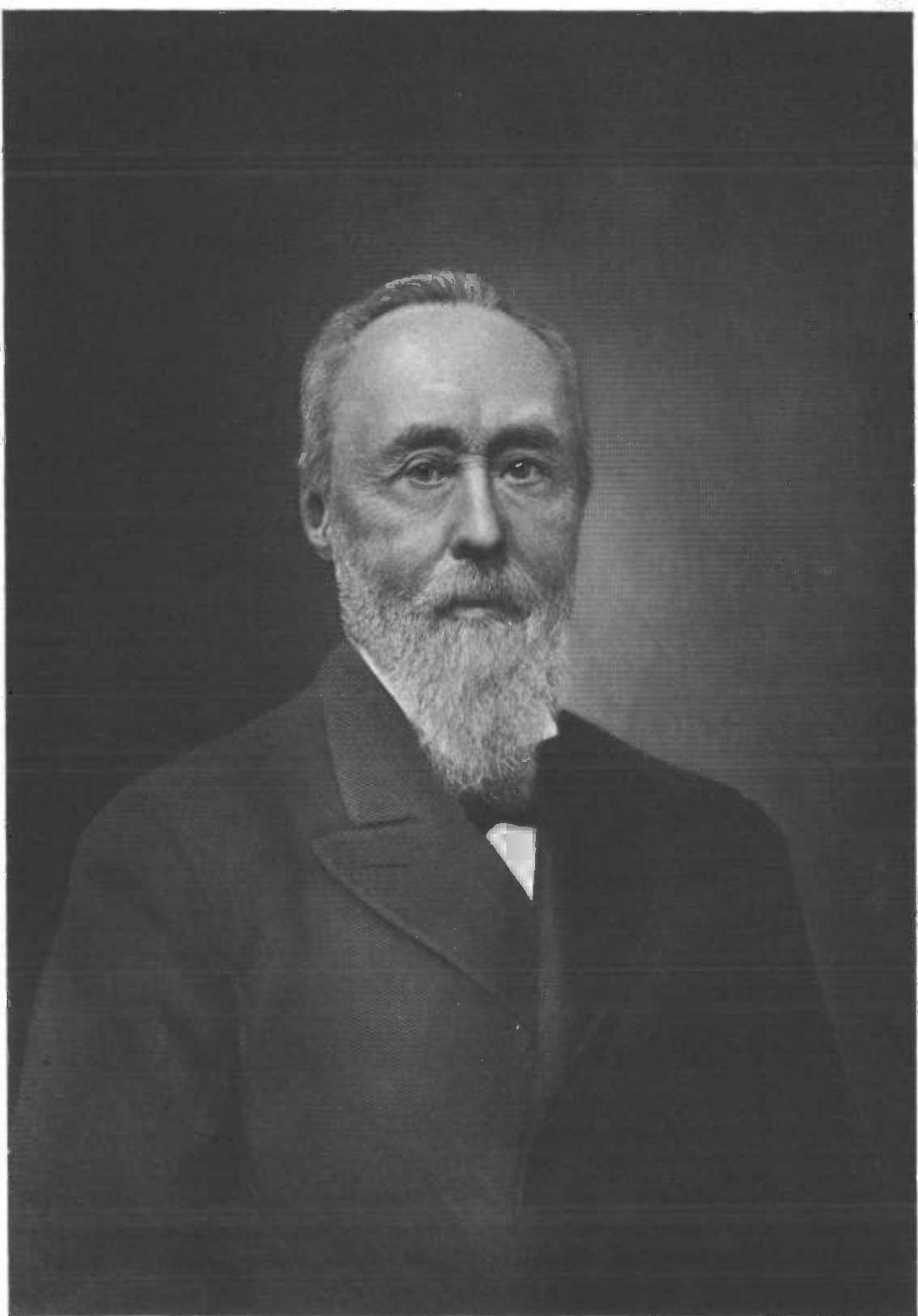
Upon his return from the army in 1866, Colonel Conover became connected with the hardware business at Leavenworth as junior partner in the firm of J. F. Richards & Company, acting as commercial salesman. In October, 1875, in association with Mr. Richards, he purchased the heavy hardware stock of D. A. McKnight, in Kansas City, Missouri, and came here to live. In

1882 he was put in charge of the newly purchased store of D. A. McKnight, which became the Richards & Conover Store. In that year the Richards & Conover Hardware Company was incorporated and is now the largest wholesale house west of St. Louis. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his business activity, Mr. Conover has led an active commercial career in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of Kansas City and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits. Both he and Mr. J. F. Richards are widely recognized as among the most substantial and highly respected business men of the southwest.

Colonel Conover was married twice. On the 5th of September, 1862, he wedded Mary E. Hathaway, of Leavenworth, being at that time stationed at Fort Leavenworth. She died September 3, 1866, and on April 10, 1875, he was married to his present wife, Miss Alice Leona Austin, who is a native of Norwalk, Ohio, and the daughter of Homer and Adeline Austin. Four children were born unto Colonel and Mrs. Conover, namely: Leona May; John Austin, now assistant treasurer of the firm of Richards & Conover; Ethel Bird, a daughter, who passed away when three years of age; and George R. Conover, now at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Illinois.

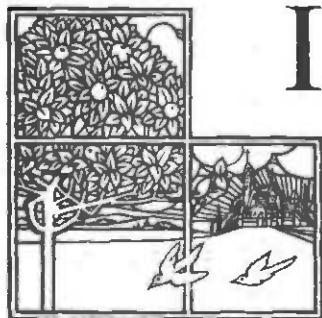
Colonel Conover is a member of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Commercial Club and Hardware & Manufacturers Association. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any movement or measure for the general good of Kansas City and his influence is ever given on the side of progress, upbuilding and development. None grudge him the prosperity to which he has attained, for it is well known that business has come to him through honorable methods and by reason of his business ability, keen discrimination and untiring industry.





george white

Churchill J. White



IN A HISTORY of Kansas City's banking interests it is not only compatible but imperative that mention should be made of Churchill J. White, for he was one of the pioneer business men of this character here, arriving in April, 1865, from which time he was continuously associated with banking interests until his retirement as a wealthy man many years later. Many who were associated with him in his life's activities speak of him in terms of praise because of his unfaltering fidelity to high business principles and commercial ethics. He was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, born June 7, 1825. His father, William White, always resided in Woodford county, spending his last days there, his death, however, occurring when his son Churchill was quite young. The mother with her children subsequently removed to Clay county, Missouri, and, purchasing a farm near the town of Liberty, the county seat, she there reared her family and made her home until she was called to her final rest.

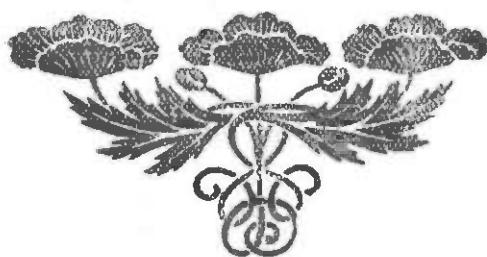
Churchill J. White acquired his education in the public schools of Kentucky and Missouri. He continued his residence at Liberty until 1865, when he arrived in Kansas City and became cashier of the Kansas City Savings Association, at which time there were but four stockholders in the institution. He continued as cashier there for several years and his enterprise contributed in substantial measure to the growth of the business. He next became connected with the Bank of Commerce and remained one of its stockholders and as cashier until 1895, when he was chosen to the presidency of the Citizens National Bank, remaining at the head of that institution for two years. He next became interested in the Metropolitan National Bank and was a stockholder therein until because of ill health he gave up all business cares and retired. He was thoroughly conversant with the banking business in principle and detail and in business circles bore an unsullied reputation.

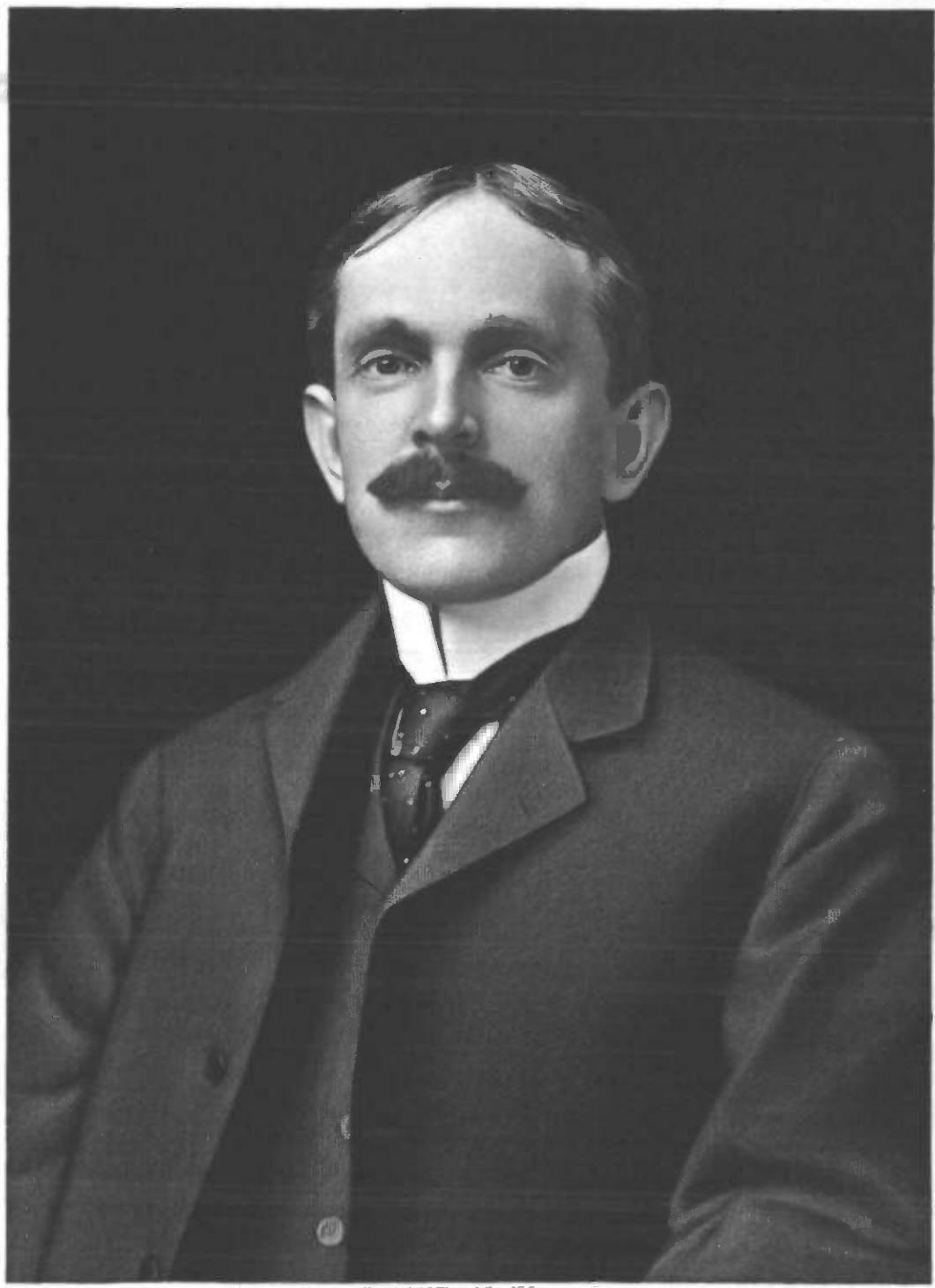
Mr. White was married in Liberty, Missouri, in 1847, to Miss America Adkins, a daughter of Robert Adkins, who was a farmer by occupation, and to them were born three children. Of the two who reached years of maturity, Sallie B. married John Snyder and died in 1894. She had three children, only one of whom is now living, namely: Churchill. Churchill A.

White, son of our subject, married Miss Elizabeth Gentry, of Independence, Missouri, a daughter of Overton H. and Elizabeth (Henley) Gentry. They were both natives of Kentucky and came to Jackson county at an early day, purchasing a farm near Independence, where Mr. Gentry carried on general agricultural pursuits for about twenty years. He was also prominent in political circles, exercising much influence in that direction. He died in December, 1907, and is still survived by his widow, who yet resides in Independence. Unto Churchill A. White and wife has been born one child, Beryl, now seven years of age. He is engaged in the lumber business in Liberty, Missouri, and also has business interests in Kansas City. He resides a part of the time in the latter place, living at his grandfather's old home on Independence avenue.

During the Civil war, Churchill J. White served for a time as a lieutenant in the Eighty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and was afterward transferred to the Fourth Regiment as adjutant and captain, serving with that rank at Chillicothe and Liberty. On the 4th of August, 1864, he resigned his commission and returned home. Following his retirement from business he traveled extensively for the benefit of his health but died on the 19th of July, 1907. During the early period of his residence in Kansas City he was elected to represent his ward in the city council and served in the municipal legislative body for many years, exercising his official prerogatives in support of much that was beneficial and progressive in the community. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the democracy and he gave to the party stanch support at the polls. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. White owns a beautiful home at No. 2114 Independence avenue, where she now resides and her grandson makes his home with her when in the city. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.





Phot by E. G. Williams & Sons, N.Y.

Gro B. Deck.

George B. Peck



THERE STANDS as a monument to the business enterprise of him whose name introduces this review the large dry goods establishment conducted under the name of George B. Peck Company, but there is a more enduring monument than this in the love and veneration felt for the man by many to whom he proved himself a friend in need. His memory is held reverently in their hearts, the recollection of his kindness is tenderly cherished and his name spoken with gratitude, for great as were his accomplishments in the business world, still greater was his philanthropy. Well may his friends breathe the sentiment,

"He was a man. Take him for all in all.
I shall not look upon his like again."

The natal day of George B. Peck was June 14, 1863, and the place of his nativity Detroit, Michigan. His father, George Peck, was president of the Michigan Savings Bank at Detroit and prominently connected with other important commercial and financial enterprises. The mother is now deceased. Two daughters of the family, Miss Julia E. Peck and Mrs. H. C. Caulkins, are residents of Detroit, where a brother, Barton L. Peck, also lives.

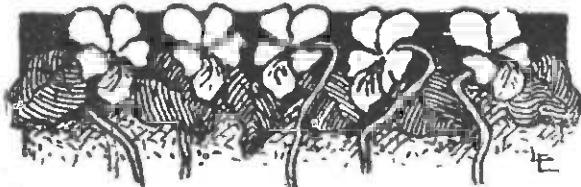
George B. Peck pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of Detroit and when he had completed his studies took a position in his father's dry goods store. Because of his relationship he made no claim for favors but, like any employe, set to work to master the business and to gain promotion because of his fidelity, energy and capability. He soon displayed great adaptability and his advance accordingly was rapid. After two years' connection with the retail trade he determined to gain experience in wholesale lines and accepted a position with the Burnham, Stoeple Dry Goods Company of Detroit, with whom he also continued for two years, when he resigned to take a position with Frederick Loeser & Company, of Brooklyn, New York. About four years later, in New York he met John Doggett, who was organizing a dry goods business in Kansas City. Mr. Peck bought some stock in the project and in October, 1889, came to Kansas City, was made a director of the company and assumed an active part in the management of the business, his previous experience well qualifying him for his new duties. On the 15th of July, 1894, he was elected vice president, filling the

position for four years. On the 15th of July, 1898, he purchased the interests of Mr. Doggett in the business and a few months later was chosen president of the company. Under his wise control the business developed rapidly. This growth is perhaps best indicated by the remark which he made to a friend a few years ago, that within six months he had spent fifty thousand dollars for new fixtures and the better display of stock, and the money had all come back in increased trade. He made it his policy to have his stock present as attractive an appearance as possible and the guiding principles of the house were based upon such old and time tried maxims as "honesty is the best policy" and "there is no excellence without labor." On the 15th of July, 1901, the directors of the company voted to change the name to the George B. Peck Dry Goods Company, which is today one of the largest establishments in Kansas City. The record which Mr. Peck made in business circles is one which any man might be proud to possess. From a clerkship he worked his way upward to a place among the millionaire merchants of the country and in all of his business affairs was guided by the strictest sense of honor and integrity. He never made engagements that he did not keep nor incurred obligations that he did not meet, and his career in commercial circles commanded the respect and excited the admiration of his contemporaries.

On the 17th of April, 1895, Mr. Peck was married to Miss Eda M. Bachman, of this city, and unto them was born a daughter, Eda Marie. The home life was largely ideal. Mr. Peck regarded fidelity to family as one of the highest duties of man and moreover derived his greatest pleasure in the companionship at his own fireside. Seeking for the motive spring of conduct and the guiding principle of his life, they are undoubtedly found in his Christian faith and belief. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, loyal to all that the term Christian implied. For a long period he was teacher of a large Sunday school class of young ladies. Regular in his attendance on the various church services, he moreover brought his religion into everyday life. He was actively engaged in charitable work for seventeen years and his deep interest in his fellowmen and his desire to aid his fellow travelers on life's journey was manifest perhaps more strongly among his employes than in any other situation of life. A few years ago he established a school in his store for cash boys and girls, furnishing teachers, books and stationery at his own expense. The school hours were from eight to ten in the morning and half of the children attended one day and the other half the succeeding day. For four months each summer he rented a cottage at Fairmount Park and each employe was given the opportunity of spending one week there as his guest. Boats, fishing tackle, hammocks, books and other means of pleasure and recreation were supplied and everything possible done to give to his employes an ideal summer outing. Each

year he had a large Christmas tree for the cash boys and girls and each received at least two presents. For several years he employed a house physician for employes and any who were sick could command the services of the doctor without charge and the salary was paid during the illness. The policy which Mr. Peck inaugurated in these particulars has been maintained by the store and thus his good influence and his example lives after him and his work is yet a factor in the world's progress. It was Mr. Peck who established the Girls' Home at Fourteenth and Broadway and maintained it practically alone for several years prior to his death. There poor working girls could find a home and if unable to pay could receive free board and room. He was a director in the Provident Association for many years and his gifts to charitable and benevolent institutions were many and liberal. It is said that no needy one was ever turned away by him. It was such acts constantly occurring that made George B. Peck one of the best loved men in Kansas City. He had a heart that seemed to take in the universe and his sympathies were as broad as man's needs. To him his success was the talent entrusted to him, and surely there came to him the words of approval, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." After an illness of nearly two years he passed away November 3, 1906.

No man was ever more respected in Kansas City or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and none better deserved such respect and confidence. It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate as far as possible the memory of an eminent citizen—one who by his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career reflected credit not only upon his city but also upon the state. Through such memorials as this at hand the individual and the character of his services are kept in remembrance and the importance of those services acknowledged. His example stands as an object lesson to those who come after him and though dead he still speaks.





W. Thompson

Henry C. Morrison, M. D.



DR. HENRY C. MORRISON, for thirty-eight years a resident of Kansas City, left the impress of his individuality upon the public life of the community by reason of his political and commercial prominence. He was born on a farm near Towneytown, Carroll county, Maryland, on the 7th of September, 1843, and was a son of Robert and Lavina (Grimes) Morrison, the former a farmer by occupation. The years of his boyhood and early manhood were spent in the county

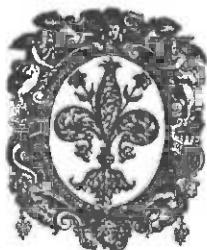
of his nativity. He was only seven years old when his father died and his mother passed away five years later. He remained upon the home farm up to this time and then went to live with the Senseneys, his mother's people. He followed his public-school course by preparation for the medical profession, studying medicine in Westminster and also under Dr. John Buffington in New Windsor, Maryland.

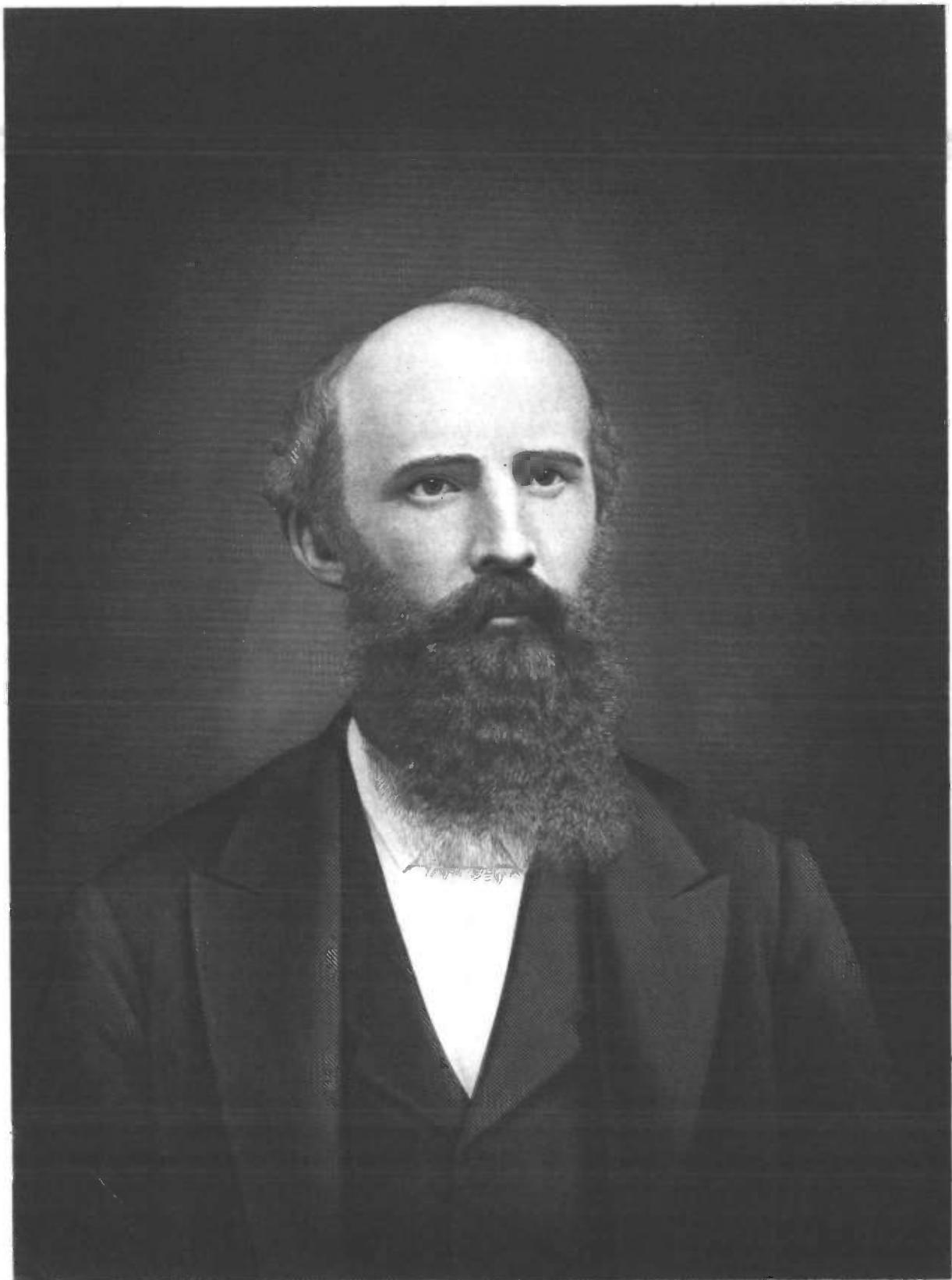
He was but eighteen years of age, when in response to the country's need, he enlisted as a member of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia and went to the south, where he was on active duty till the close of the war. Before he was mustered out he became assistant surgeon in his regiment and after the close of hostilities, in recognition of his service with the army, he was given a degree from a Baltimore medical college. For a brief period he engaged in the practice of his profession in New Windsor, with his former preceptor, Dr. Buffington, but thinking that the new and growing west offered a broader field of labor, he came to Kansas City about the year 1869, and here engaged in the practice of medicine for several years. He then turned his attention to the drug business at the corner of Twelfth and Locust streets and afterward became proprietor of a drug store on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. He was quite successful in this undertaking and retired from active business in 1892, after long and honorable connection with the commercial interests of the city. In his business career he kept abreast with the modern ideas of trade and commerce, and his store was always a most attractive one, by reason of its tasteful arrangement as well as the fine line of goods which he kept. After his retirement from active connection with commercial pursuits he continued as a financial factor in the Factoral Perfume & Chemical Company at 2302 Benton boulevard and was its treasurer.

On the 25th of November, 1886, Dr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Morrison, at Westville, Indiana. Though of the same name they were not related. Mrs. Morrison still survives her husband and resides at their old home at No. 505 West Sixteenth street.

Aside from his business interests Dr. Morrison figured quite prominently in political circles of the city. He was always a stalwart republican, inflexible in his support of the principles of the party, yet never bitterly aggressive, and he numbered many of his warmest friends among the supporters of the opposition as well as among those who gave him their votes at the polls. He was twice elected to the city council, serving for one term during the earlier years of his residence here, while upon his retirement from active business in 1892 he was elected to the upper house for a second term of two years. He exercised his official prerogatives in support of every measure for the public good and, as the years passed, he became known as a citizen of patriotic devotion to the welfare of the community, his life constituting a factor in the success which attended the republican party in his ward.

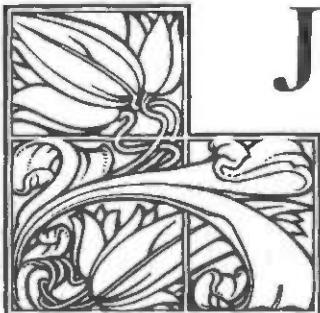
He ranked high in Masonic circles, was eminent commander of the Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., and for seventeen years was honored with the office of treasurer. His life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft and was a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind. He was also a member of the Presbyterian church and an upright, honorable manhood won for him the good will, trust and friendship of those with whom he came in contact, for they learned to know his many excellent qualities and to admire him for the principles which guided his actions.





James Hurt

James Hurt



JAMES HURT, deceased, was a retired capitalist and one of the best known residents of Kansas City, where he made his home from 1870 until his death in 1884. He was born in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, May 10, 1828, his parents being Joshua and Elizabeth Hurt. The father's birth occurred in Tennessee, October 10, 1782, and the mother was born December 20, 1802. Losing his father when only four years of age, James Hurt was reared by his mother in his native town and acquired a good education in his youth. In early manhood he engaged in teaching in Mount Sterling for a brief period, after which he became a trader and thus laid the foundation for his later success. While still residing in Kentucky he engaged extensively in dealing in horses and mules and likewise was connected with the grain trade, carrying on business with ever increasing success for many years or until his removal to the west. His brother, William P. Hurt, was then connected with the Columbia female college, known as Christian College, and this fact influenced our subject to locate there.

From Columbia, Mr. Hurt removed to Kansas City, where he was married to Miss Julia G. Howard, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Leland and Cordelia (Lincoln) Howard, the latter being a distant relative of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Howard was also born in Kentucky and in his boyhood was a schoolmate of Tom E. Marshall and Colonel W. A. Doniphon and others who gained distinction in later life. In his youth he was provided with liberal educational advantages and became a well read man, always keeping abreast with the times. Studying law, he engaged in the practice of that profession in Louisiana for twelve years after his graduation, and then returned to Kentucky, where he became interested in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of fine blooded horses. He was the owner of some of the finest stock of that period. At an early day he removed to Clay county, Missouri, taking with him forty head of horses, which was the first stable of fine stock established in this state. After the death of Mr. Hurt, he came to Kansas City and spent his remaining years with his daughter, dying here in 1893, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was a man of fine personality and a general favorite with all who knew him, which was evidenced by the fact of his being elected justice of the peace in Clay

county on the young men's ticket when seventy-five years of age. He was the associate and personal friend of many of the prominent men of the south.

Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hurt, two sons and a daughter, but the daughter is the only one now living. The sons were both professional men of Kansas City and their death was a distinct loss to western Missouri. They were provided with excellent educational advantages, one being a graduate of Harvard. Holden H., who died recently, was an attorney of Kansas City and resided with his mother until his demise. James C., who passed away in 1906, was a graduate chemist and was living with his mother at the time of his demise. Both were Greek letter men, being members of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. The daughter, Julia Fay, is the wife of John Benoist Carton, a resident of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Julia Fay.

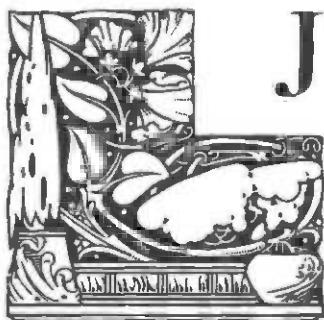
The first year of his residence in Kansas City Mr. Hurt erected a large wholesale house and a hotel, which materially promoted the upbuilding of the town, then containing only thirty thousand inhabitants. Several years later he embarked in the wholesale shoe business as a member of the firm of Cooper, Hurt & Company, but after a brief period he disposed of his interest in the store, becoming largely interested in cattle and real estate. Prosperity attended his efforts and as an enterprising and progressive citizen he did much toward the upbuilding of the city. He was a member of the Kansas City Building Loan Association and was everywhere known as a man of unwavering honesty and genuine worth. At the time of his death he was a retired capitalist.

Mr. Hurt never held any public offices but preferred to concentrate his energies upon his private interests, although his friends several times urged him to become a candidate for the state legislature. He was a devoted and faithful member of the Christian church, to which Mrs. Hurt still belongs, and he took an active and helpful interest in the various departments of church work, serving as one of its deacons from the time of the building of the church until his demise. Mrs. Hurt was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities by Governor Dockery and faithfully served in that position for three years, when she resigned. She is a member of the Improvement Club, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and with willing hands she ministers to the wants of many.



John E. Thomas

John Edward Thomes



JOHN EDWARD THOMES was born in New York city June 9, 1846, a son of Edward and Martha (Erwin) Thomes, the former a shipbuilder. The grandmother of John Edward Thomes was a sister of Samuel Fickett who built the first steamship at New York to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It sailed in 1839 and was the first American constructed vessel that had made the trip across the briny deep.

John Edward Thomes pursued his education in the public schools of Connecticut and of New York city and studied civil engineering in the metropolis in the office of Melvin Roberts. When he was only seventeen years of age he made an effort to enlist for service in the Civil war, but his father saw him in the ranks and told him his mother wanted to see him. As he was very obedient he responded to her call and reluctantly abandoned the idea of becoming a soldier. On the 18th of July, 1864, he once more enlisted and served for one hundred days in the New York National Guard.

After leaving school Mr. Thomes was employed in a lace importing store in New York but soon tired of mercantile life. The Union Pacific railroad was then being built and he was anxious to go west, so he applied to the engineer's office in 1866 and from there was sent out to the chief engineer of the Union Pacific who at once appointed him to a good position. He rose rapidly in his chosen profession, finding the work entirely congenial. He remained with the Union Pacific for several years when he was called east on account of the death of his father. He afterward became connected with the Northern Pacific, having charge of a number of civil engineers and surveyors and had a military escort of one hundred and fifty men. He spent much time at a military post in the then far west and met General Hancock and other men distinguished in military circles. A bill was passed by congress to have a survey made for a freight railroad from the Tennessee river to the coast in 1874 and he was put in charge of that with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The survey was made, almost two years being spent in this work in the construction of the line from the Tennessee to the Atlantic coast and in making out the reports until all were finished and sent to Washington. In 1872 Mr. Thomes went to southern New Mexico and Texas, spend-

ing a year in that district for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. He was afterward with the Santa Fe in the construction of railroads in southern Kansas and in 1891 he was made chief engineer of the Atlantic & Pacific and constructed the road from Vinita to Tulsa, naming the latter station for an Indian tribe. Tulsa has now become quite an important and growing town. On the completion of that work Mr. Thomes made Kansas City his home and continued to engage in railroad constructing, but was ill for several years prior to his death which occurred March 9, 1893.

To those who thoughtfully read the life of John Edward Thomes it will be seen that he made steady advancement in his business career, owing to his constantly expanding powers, his close application, his ready adaptability and his thorough understanding of every branch of civil engineering. Many interesting and sometimes thrilling experiences came to him in connection with his work and untold hardships and difficulties at times constituted a feature of the business, as in railroad building they had to penetrate into wild and unimproved regions. In 1870 he accompanied "Uncle Jimmee Evans," as the young engineers designated him, through the Indian Territory. Mr. Evans was a prominent engineer engaged in building the Union Pacific through that section which had been allotted by the government to the red men. The territory was then an unbroken wilderness and the task was considered a great undertaking as well as a hardship and was regarded as quite an event in the life of the young man. In 1880 when Mr. Thomes was engaged in construction in southern Kansas the company wanted some information about Oklahoma so he went with a guide to that district and for several days his friends were quite anxious about his welfare. He reached the shelter of a hut with no provisions, but with enough tea for one cup, and one match. It was then dark but this condition did not dishearten Mr. Thomes, and his life record proved what is usually the case "that the right man comes out on top." His work was one of great usefulness as railroad building is always the advance guard in opening up territory for permanent settlement and improvement.

On the 24th of June, 1873, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Thomes was married to Miss Fannie Seibert of Pennsylvania, and unto them were born the following children: Marie, John Edward, Seibert, Edith Erwin, Helen Seibert, Frederick Mitchell, Beatrice and Isabel Perkins. Mr. Thomes was devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their best interests. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also held membership with the Civil Engineers Club. He was a handsome man, over six feet tall, with marked dignity and poise and a most attractive personality. He possessed unusual executive ability

combined with fine social qualities and was hospitable and generous to a fault. He also possessed a wonderful amount of perseverance, determination and force, and those qualities held him in good stead in his business career, enabling him to work upward to a place of prominence in civil engineering circles.



Charles William Prince



CHARLES WILLIAM PRINCE, inventor and attorney at law of Kansas City, was born at Omaha, Nebraska, April 14, 1876. His parents, Charles William and Annie (Kimmoms) Prince, are residents of Kansas City and the father is still actively engaged in business. Both trace their ancestry back to the Pilgrims, who settled in New England in early colonial days. Becoming a public-school student, Charles W. Prince passed through consecutive grades until he completed the high-school course, after which he became correspondent for the mail order house of the International Supply Company of Chicago, continuing in that position until the fall of 1899, when he entered the employ of John M. Smyth & Company as manager of the correspondence department and special advertising writer. He thus continued until August, 1900, when he returned to Kansas City to market a patent hitching device which he had invented and which has proven a success, being now in general use in the east. It is known as the Prince Hitcher, hitching a horse securely and instantaneously by pressing a spring on the vehicle. His next effort in this line was the invention of a carnival stilt, which he sold in Chicago for a nice sum.

Becoming imbued with the desire to enter professional circles, Mr. Prince took up the study of law, becoming a student in the office of Boyle & Guthrie for practical experience. He was admitted to the bar April 11, 1904, but remained with Boyle & Guthrie until the following November, when he began to practice alone. His first case was the defense of Dr. Louis Zorn, a celebrated murder case, and many civil cases connected therewith, involving a vast amount of money. The successful conduct of these cases won for Mr. Prince a prominence which immediately secured for him a large clientele. His legal business since that time has been of a most extensive and important character. He conducts a general practice and also handles the legal interests of two large local corporations. His extensive clientage now brings to him a gratifying annual income and his success is based upon his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his correct application of its principles and his clear, logical and forceful presentation of his cause in the courts. In 1906 he made a trip to Great Britain to establish the claim of a local heir to a three million and a half dollar estate, which claim is now pending in the high court of chancery at London and promises to be settled favorably for his clients. In 1906 he also won a

prominent local divorce controversy, in which a judgment in alimony was obtained of the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars. In his litigation for Dr. Zorn he astonished the legal world by executing a writ of entry which he found in an old copy of Blackstone and which had long been forgotten. With this he secured legal right to force open a safety deposit vault and recovered thirty thousand dollars for his client.

On the 20th of June, 1907, Mr. Prince was married to Miss Bertha P. Wiggins, of Denver, a beautiful and accomplished lady of high literary culture and taste. They attend the Christian Science church and Mr. Prince gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He has been too busy in his law practice to become associated with fraternal or social organizations, but is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association and the Kansas City Law Library Association. He is interested to a considerable extent in Kansas City real estate and local enterprises.

The consensus of public opinion accords him a position of notable distinction at the bar, and his rise has been most rapid. There is no profession where success depends, however, more largely upon individual merit than in the law, and it has been through close and unremitting application to the legal interests intrusted to his care that Mr. Prince has gained the enviable place which he now occupies. He has argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation or more industriously prepares for the work of the courtroom. His handling of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove.







LOUIS F. DAVISON

Louis F. Davison



native of Germany.

L. F. Davison began his education in the public schools of his native city, but continued his studies in Davenport, Iowa, whither he accompanied his parents on their removal in 1883, when he was ten years of age. His school life being ended, he devoted his time and energies to various occupations until 1898, when he went to St. Louis, where he engaged in the investigation of fraudulent failures and general law. For several years he had been studying law in his leisure hours and on coming to Kansas City in 1899 he pursued a course in the Kansas City School of Law. Although he did not finish the course and make application for admittance to the bar, he has since been connected with various legal firms. From 1899 until 1903 he was with J. C. Williams, under the firm style of Williams & Davison, and from 1903 until 1905 was associated with L. C. Boyle, W. F. Guthrie and Holden Hurt in the law firm of Boyle, Guthrie, Hurt & Davison. Since 1905 he has practiced alone, making a specialty of commercial and bankruptcy law, and has thoroughly informed himself concerning these departments of jurisprudence, having wide and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of law bearing thereon.

Mr. Davison is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Modern Woodmen and other fraternal and charitable organizations. Though active as a supporter of the democracy, he has never held office nor is his ambition in that line. He has chosen his life work and he prefers to concentrate his energies thereon, winning that success which comes through well developed talent, close application and unwearied industry in behalf of his clients.

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